THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months, (14 lines to a square,)	$10
"	12 "	18
Two squares,	6 months,	15
"	12 "	25
Three squares,	6 months,	20
"	12 "	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1854. No. 15.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN, J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, }
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, } *Norfolk.*
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place,* Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.
We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.
Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.
Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can extirminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Cotter's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. orby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EDWARD CASHEN, OF MASSACHUSETTS, will hear of something to his advantage by writing to the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake county, North Carolina. Capt. JOHN RHODES.
Raleigh, Nov. 17, 1853. 1—3tpd.
The Boston Post will please copy the above three times and send copy of paper and account to this office.

HADDOCK FISH.—120 BARRELS HADDOCK Fish, in fine order. For sale at a low price. NIEMEYER & WHITE, Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

RED ASH COAL.—200 TONS BEST RED ASH Philadelphia Coal, in Yard. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE, Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—BEST HEAVY Gunny Bagging, 46 inches wide, Best Dundee Hemp Bagging, 44 do. do. All in store and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

FOR SALE IN DECEMBER, WAGGON AND GEAR, good Yoke Oxen, Horses and Carts. DABNEY COSBY.
Raleigh, Nov. 9, 1853. 103—3t.

NEW RIVER MULLETS.—20 BARRELS NEW River Mullets, in fine order, just received. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE, Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS ARTICLES.—HARDING has now a large assortment, probably the best in the City. E. L. HARDING.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.
He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.
In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.
With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.
Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.
The latest Paris and London fashions just received.
Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.
He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

E. L. HARDING, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.—We have opened within the last week upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of superior Ready-Made Clothing, comprising in part as follows:
100 Cloth Dress Coats,
100 " Frock Coats,
128 Fancy Cloth Sack Frock Coats,
75 " " Box "
50 Black " Business "

Overcoats.
75 Black French Bever Cloth Overcoats,
50 Fancy " " " "
75 Heavy Petersham " "
50 Partridge " "
75 Mountain Beaver " "
34 Flushing " "
100 Tweed Sack Frock Coats,
75 Satinett " " "
75 Fancy Cassimere Sack Frock Coats,
50 Black " " " "

Cassimere Pants.
100 Black Doe-Skin Cassimere Pants,
150 Fancy " " "
75 Satinette " " "
50 Black Cassimere made whole fronts.

Boys' Clothing.
We have a very good assortment of Boys' Clothing consisting of Fancy Cloth Sacks, Doe-Skin Cassimere Frocks, Tweed Cassimere Sacks and Frocks, Cloth Round Jackets, Satinett Round Jackets, Silk and Satin Vests, Cassimere and Valencia Vests, Fancy and Black Cassimere Pants.
Also, a large lot of Cassimere Coats, Boys' Cloth Talmers, a very pretty style of Overcoats, &c.
We manufacture all the goods we sell, and can safely warrant our goods to wear well. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.
All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.
Particular attention will be paid to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

PETER W. HINTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
No. 1, 2 and 3 Rotherys' Wharf,
NORFOLK, VA.
Particular attention paid to the sale of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco and other Produce.
Advances made on consignments.
Strict attention paid to Forwarding and Receiving Merchandise.
REFERENCES.
Maj. CHAS. L. HINTON, Raleigh.
GEORGE W. HAYWOOD, Esq., Raleigh.
J. B. G. ROULHAC, Esq., Raleigh.
WILLIAM PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton.
April 19, 1853. 44—w6m.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—WE HAVE just returned from New York and Philadelphia with much the LARGEST STOCK of the above that ever was in Raleigh. The stock is too large to enumerate. We have
The very finest Gold and Silver Watches,
Breast Pins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings,
Fine Razors, Knives, and Straps,
Silver Ware and Plated Ware,
Clocks and Watches,
Pistols and Walking Canes.
Perfumery and Extracts,
Call and see our Jewelry at reduced prices, less per cent than we have heretofore sold.
We are determined to do a large business.
PALMER & RAMSAY.
October 24, 1853. 98—

FALL, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR THE past two weeks been receiving his usual large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment for the Fall and Winter trade, which has been purchased invariably for Cash, and which he can assure the public generally he can furnish at prices to please. His Stock consists of nearly every thing wanted by the Farmer and Mechanic, also the City Trade, and would respectfully invite all to an examination of the same.
JAMES McKIMMON.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets, Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do., White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades, Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps, Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPErior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

EGGERT & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 232, PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE.—The Subscribers respectfully call the attention of the public to their *Grand, Square and Upright Pianos,* of 6¼, 6¾, 7 and 7¼ octaves, for which the Maryland Institute, for the promotion of Mechanic Arts, has awarded the first premium ever awarded by that institute for improvement in *Grand and Square Pianos.* These Pianos are in large sized, highly finished cases of Rosewood, WITH ENTIRE IRON FRAME, constructed in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements.
The manufacturers use none but the very best seasoned timber, and materials of the choicest qualities, that enable them to warrant their instruments to stand any climate.
The Firm has a Patent Right action, operating on such principles that friction is almost entirely relieved or avoided, and their piano can therefore never get out of order.
For chasteness of design, elegance of finish, as well as for fullness, richness, and beauty of tone, these Pianos rank foremost, and are equal to any made here or in Europe.
Wherever these Pianos have been introduced, they have given, in every instance, entire satisfaction.
We warrant our instruments to stand good for *five years* under careful treatment, and will receive them back and substitute others, any time within the first six months from the sale of it, if it shall not prove satisfactory.
EGGERT & CO.

☞ MR. CHARLES CLIFFMILLER is our sole agent for the sale of our pianos in the State of North Carolina.
Baltimore, June 83. 64—6m.

VIRGINIA MANUFACTORY OF CABINET FURNITURE, and Agent for *Nunn's & Clarke's Celebrated Piano Fortes.*—LEWIS SALUSBURY, No. 58 and 60, Main street, Norfolk, Virginia.
It is zettled beyond doubt that we are selling lower than any other house at the South.
The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers of Furniture to his stock now in store, and to which daily additions are now being made, consisting of
Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bureaus, with and without Glasses, Marble Tops,
Secretaries, Marble Top Washstands,
Centre, Sofa, Side and Work Tables, Painted Furniture,
Toilet Tables, Commodes, Whatnots, Hall Stands,
Stuffed, Easy, Rocking and Parlor Chairs,
Couches, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Divans,
Ottomans, Window Seats, Crickets, Wardrobes,
Card Tables, Mirrors, as well as all kinds of Cane and Wood work,
Also white and Grey live Geese Feathers, both kiln dried and in the original packages,
Common Feathers, Hair, Palm Leaf and Straw Mattresses,
Hair Cloth Burlaps, Gimp, Sofa and Chair Springs,
Glass Plates, Wooden and Willow ware,
Clocks, Castors, Knobs, &c.
We would also call the attention of the public to Robinson's Patent Bed Sofas, for which we have the Agency. They are the best article of the kind in use, both as regards the work and convenience, being less complicated and making a wider bed by four inches than other kinds, more than all this they are sold for dollars less. The dealers in Furniture will find here as full an assortment, and as low prices as in any establishment in the South or elsewhere.
UNDERTAKING—Every attention paid to this branch of our business—being constantly supplied with Coffins of every description, both Metalic, Mahogany and other kinds. Immediate dispatch given to all orders by mail.
Norfolk, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—6mpd.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Printer and Publisher of *Busbee's Supreme Court Reports, &c.,* begs to inform his friends and public generally, that he is prepared to execute every description of Printing on the shortest notice, and in a style which cannot be surpassed by any other office in the state. Orders promptly attended to.
STANDARD OFFICE, *Raleigh,* }
July 30, 1853. }

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every description to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD, Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS. PERSONS ON THE Pension Roll at Fayetteville will have their business attended to promptly by making the undersigned their Agent to collect the same.
Claims for Pension and Bounty Land, for services in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Mexican and all the Indian Wars, prosecuted promptly.
Highest cash price paid for Land Warrants, for a Northern Company. JNO. M. ROSE.
Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1853 100—3m.

STILL THEY COME.—J. J. BIGGS & CO., HAVE just received another lot of fine Over Coats, also cheap Sack and Frock Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., &c.
Our stock is replenished every month by the senior partner of the firm, who resides in one of the principal Northern Cities, and thus it is we assure the public that we can and will sell clothing as low for cash, as any other house in the State. Call at our well known, cheap cash store, and examine for yourself.
Raleigh, Nov. 24, 1853. 3—4t.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

Special Express Notice,

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.—PARISEN AND KING'S *Express Between Lynchburg and Petersburg.* We have this day concluded a contract for the exclusive privilege and control of all Packages and Parcels going between Rice's Station, Farmville, Walker's Church, Cl'er Hill and Lynchburg, on and by Messrs. Flagg, Caldwell & Co's line of Stages. We are now prepared to forward Light Packages and Parcels through in nineteen hours, and at reduced rates. PARISEN & KING, Petersburg.
September 13, 1853. 86—

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.
My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek. W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

FLUTES, FLAGEOLETS AND FIFE'S FOR sale lower than any other House in the State. Call at the N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854. For sale, wholesale and retail by H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1853. 98—

METROPOLITAN FEMALE SEMINARY. The subscriber proposes to open, on the second Monday in January next, in the City of Raleigh, a High School for young ladies, under the above title.
For this purpose, he has purchased the property formerly owned, and employed for school purposes, by the late Rev. J. J. Finch. It is situated on Halifax street, a few hundred yards north of the Capitol, in a pleasant and desirable part of the city; sufficiently near, to enjoy all the advantages of the city, and sufficiently retired to be free from most of its annoyances.
He has also purchased an unimproved lot, in the same vicinity,—one of the most eligible and beautiful sites in the city, upon which he intends, as soon as circumstances will admit, to erect large and commodious buildings, with special reference to school purposes. Many circumstances conspire to render Raleigh a most desirable location for a female school. Its proverbial healthfulness; the objects of interest, which attach to it, as the capitol of the State; its accessibility by means of rail-roads; the high character of the institutions it already contains; and its growing importance, giving promise of permanent prosperity, are all circumstances which cannot be overlooked by parents, desiring to give their daughters a polite and an accomplished education. The subscriber will be assisted in the duties of the school by Mrs. McDowell and other competent and experienced instructors; and all the facilities necessary to a first class school, will be promptly provided.
The course of instruction will be thorough; embracing all the branches usually taught in High Schools or Colleges, and diplomas will be granted to those who complete the course. Certificates of graduation will also be given in Music and other Ornamental Branches, to those who attain the requisite proficiency.
The sessions and vacations will be arranged to correspond as nearly as practicable with those of Wake Forest College, in order that parents patronizing both Institutions, may have the advantage of sending their sons and daughters together.

TERMS PER SESSION.

Primary Department,	$10
Prepatory Department,	15
Classical and Scientific Department,	25
Music on Piano and Guitar, including the use of Instrument,	25
Other Ornamental Branches at the usual prices.	
Board including washing, fuel, &c.,	60
Contingent Expenses.	1

Payable promptly at the end of each session.
No deduction for absence, after a pupil has entered, except in cases of protracted sickness. The above terms are as moderate, it is believed, as the expensiveness of living and the facilities, which will be provided, will justify. But experience has taught that Parents, who properly appreciate the education of their children, are more solicitous about the character of the *instruction* imparted, than about the price paid for it.
Hence the prime object will not be to make the school *as cheap* as possible, but to render the instruction as *efficient* as possible.
The subscriber flatters himself that the experience he has had in teaching young ladies and the satisfaction he has been enabled to give, will be a sufficient guarantee, to all who may be disposed to patronize his school, that their daughters will be properly cared for, and faithfully instructed. And as he has undertaken this enterprise at the urgent solicitation of numerous friends, and under the impression that important interests may be subserved thereby, he trusts that he shall not lack that generous sympathy and liberal support which have been accorded to him elsewhere.
A. McDOWELL.
Nov. 8th, 1853. 4—t2MJ.

HENDERSON MALE ACADEMY, *Granville County, N. C.*—H. D. BRACY, Principal.—In offering this School to the public, the Trustees flatter themselves that they have procured the services of a gentleman pre-eminently qualified to direct it with ability. He comes well recommended as a Teacher of the highest order; a Graduate, capable of teaching a thorough course, preparatory to entering the highest Classes in the University of North Carolina, and from the experience he has acquired in teaching, he flatters himself that he will be able to give undoubted satisfaction.
There is now nearly completed in the Town of Henderson, removed from the business of the place, one of the neatest Academies in the State, which has been built by the patriotic citizens of the place, bringing also to their aid the friends of education round about, and that too at a heavy expense, and it would be suicidal in us as Trustees not to place it on the best footing.
The gentleman whose services we offer to the public is a native of Virginia, by birth and education, and therefore has feelings allied with our own; as he wishes to make this permanently his home, he would ask all who know him to aid in this great work, the education of the heart as well as the head, and when this shall be done he can have the pleasing gratification of knowing that he has performed the part of the philanthropist—the scholar.
Henderson presents one of the finest fields for the encouragement of education in the State, combining health, morality and intelligence. It has also other advantages; it is easy of access, being situated immediately on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road; also at the terminus of a branch of the great Western Stage Line, affording to all who may wish to patronize the School easy access.
The Scholastic year of this Institution is divided into two Sessions of five months each. The Spring Term to commence the first Monday in January, 1854. The Fall Term will commence the first Monday in July following, and at the close of each Term there will be a public examination.
Board can be had in the Village or country, as may be desired, at usual rates.
No deduction for loss of time except in cases of protracted illness.
We would impress upon all who may wish to patronize the School the necessity of being ready to enter on duty the first of the Session.

TERMS:

Tuition for Primary Course, per Session,	$10 00
do Higher Branches of English, per Session,	12 50
do Mathematics and Languages,	15 00

For further particulars address the Secretary.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
LEWIS H. KITTLE, Sec'y.
November 19th, 1853. 3—t15F.

WAYNE INSTITUTE & NORMAL COLLEGE.—GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.—WM. ROBINSON, President, and Principal of the Classical Department.
John Robinson, Principal of the English Department, and Professor of Mathematics.
Miss Emily Webb, Principal of the Female Schools.
TRUSTEES.
Hon. Thos. Ruffin, Wm. K. Lane, Richard Washington, John A. Green, Wm. T. Dortch, J. J. Baker, Wm. B. Edmundson, John T. Kennedy, Council Best, Wm. C. Bryan, and William Robinson.
The Spring Session of each year will open on the 1st Monday in January, and close on the 4th Friday in May.
The Fall term will open on the 1st Monday in July, and close on the 4th Friday in November.
The school is in a flourishing condition, and the large number of students already in attendance, fully attests the wide spread reputation of Mr. Robinson as a thorough and practical teacher, who, with competent assistants, are laboring with indefatigable zeal, for the prosperity of the Institution.
There will be an Annual Examination at the close of each Spring Term, and in order to prepare creditably for this, it is earnestly desired that students should be always present at the opening of each session.
For rates of tuition, terms of admission &c., address the Principal. JOHN A. GREEN, *Secretary.*
Goldsborough, Nov. 2, 1853. 104—15J.

LOUISBURG MALE ACADEMY.—WM. A. WATKINS, Principal. JOS. J. AVERITT, Associate. The next Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1854, and continue five months.
TERMS:

Orthography, Reading, Writing Geography, Arithmetic and English Grammar,	$10
Higher English Branches, Mathematics, Ancient Languages,	$15

No deduction unless in cases of protracted sickness. Board per month can be had at $9.
Mr. Watkins is a Teacher of several years' experience, and furnishes the highest testimonials of qualification from the Faculty of Emory & Henry College, of which he is a graduate, as well as from a number of gentlemen of high standing in the neighborhood where he has been teaching. The Trustees therefore, have every reason to regard themselves as fortunate in securing his services as Principal of this Institution.
Mr. Averitt bears with him a Diploma on the Latin Language, and several distinctions on other branches, from the University of Virginia. It is proposed to give instruction in the French and Spanish Languages to those who may desire it. JOEL KING,
Pres't of the Board of Trustees.
December 1, 1853. 1001—5w.

KNAPP OF REEDS MALE ACADEMY, GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.—The 1st Session of this School will commence on the 2d Monday in January next, under the charge of Mr. Samuel Clement, a young gentleman of some experience as a teacher. The Academy is situated 15 miles west of Oxford, on the Oxford and Hillsborough road, in a healthy location.
Good Board can be had in the neighborhood for $5 per month, no extra charges for lights, &c.
TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Elementary English Branches,	$5,00
Arithmetic and the higher English branches,	7,50
Languages,	10,00

ALEX. FLEMING, *Sec'y, Board Trustees.*
Knap of Reeds, Dec. 5, 1853. 7—2t.
☞ Spirit of the Age copy twice, and send bill to this Office.

DAN RIVER INSTITUTE.—THE SPRING SESSION of this School will commence on the 9th of January. Board can be had from $6 to $8 per month.
A. C. LINDSEY.
Yanceyville, Dec. 5, 1853. 8—3w.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF SARATOGA WATER. For sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

PLEASANT GROVE FEMALE INSTITUTE, Franklin County, N. C. The 5th Session of this School will commence under the charge of Miss Harriet N. Adams, on the 1st Monday in January. The situation is one of the most healthy in the State, eight miles south of the White Sulphur and the Shocco Springs. The young Ladies will have every facility afforded them in the prosecution of their studies, and will be under the immediate care of Miss Adams and Mrs. Branch, both in and out of School. This Institution is of the *first order,* and those who avail themselves of its advantages will not be disappointed.
Those residing in the lower Counties, who desire health and comfort, together with a good opportunity of acquiring useful instruction, both in Literary and ornamental education, will do well to give this School a trial.

TERMS PER SESSION.

Higher English branches,	$12,50
Lower " "	10,00
Music on Piano,	12,50
Acordion,	12,50
Guitar,	10,00
Drawing and French, each,	5,00
Needle work gratis.	
Board per month,	7,50

Address, WM. J. BRANCH,
Louisburg, N. C.
December 3, 1853. 8—3t.

DUNNSVILLE MALE ACADEMY—J. HENRY NORWOOD, Principal.—The first session of this institution, under the management of the above Principal, will commence on the 2d Monday in January, 1854. Dunnsville Academy is situated in a moral and healthy neighborhood, in Wake County, North Carolina, nine miles north of Raleigh, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.
Tuition varying according to studies, from $7 50 to $15 per session. Board can be had convenient to the school for $6 per session. For further particulars address
PETERSON DUNN, *Secretary,*
Raleigh, N. C.
December 8th, 1853. 7—4t.
☞ Spirit of the Age copy 4 times and send account to this office.

LOUISBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.—Franklin County, N. C. A. H. RAY and JANE A RAY, *Principals and Teachers in the Solid Branches.* MISS E. W. CURTIS, *Piano, Vocal Music.* MISS S. P. ADAMS, *Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting.* MISS M. L. PLEASANTS, *Penmanship, English Branches.* MISS A. E. KIMBRO', *Guitar, English Branches.*
The next Session begins the 1st Monday in January, Board and washing, $45 per session. Tuition as formerly. The situation has superior advantages as regards health and good society. Persons desiring further information will have a Circular forwarded on application to the Principal.
JOHN D. HAWKINS,
President of the Board.
December 1, 1853. 1001—5w.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1854.
RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.
T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.
December 19, 1853. 10—1yw.

WARRENTON N. C. FEMALE SEMINARY.—The next Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY the 16th of January ensuing. The corps of Teachers will consist of ten or more, experienced in their various departments. Professor Vincent Czurda will again have charge of the Musical Department with competent Assistants.
The situation of the Seminary is beautiful, with ample space for exercise and recreation. Those who may desire more minute information as to terms, &c., can have a Circular sent to their address.
DANIEL TURNER, Principal.
Warrenton, N. C., Dec. 16, 1853. 10—t20J.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, WARRENTON, N. C.—R. A. EZELL, A. M., *Principal,* assisted by competent Instructors. The Spring Session will commence on the second Monday in January, 1854.
TERMS:

Board for the session of five months,	$50,00
Fuel and Lights in Room,	5,00
Tuition in Languages and Mathematics,	17,50
" in English Branches,	12,50
" in French, (extra,)	10,00
Fuel in School Room,	1,00

For particulars see Catalogue.
Warrenton, Dec. 16, 1853. 10—w4w.

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY.—J. H. HORNER, *Principal.* T. J. HORNER, *Assistant.* The next session will open on the 9th of January, and close on the 2nd of June.
Tuition in the Classical Department..........$20
" " " English .... $12 50 and $15
Board in the family of the Principal, (per month,)..$10
" in the village, (per month,)..........$ 9
Oxford, Granville, N. C., Dec. 1, 1853. 5—t9thJ.

CASTALIA MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTES.—*Castalia, Nash County, N. C.*—Rev. JOHN C. AVERITT, Principal Male Department; Mrs. HELEN A. AVERITT, Principal Female Department.—The next session of these Institutions will open on the first Monday in January, and close the last Friday in May. Terms of tuition same as heretofore.
Those desiring more particular information can obtain a Circular by addressing John A. Harrison, Belforn, Nash County, N. C.
Castalia, Nash County, N. C., Nov. 24, 1863. 1001—3t.

FRANKLINTON MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C. MR. & MRS. D. S. RICHARDSON, Principals. This Institute opens on the 1st MONDAY in January. The two Departments distinct. For a Circular address
E. A. CRUDUP,
Sec'y of the Board.
December 16, 1853. 9—4t.

WARRENTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The 26th semi-annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st MONDAY in January, 1854.
Pupils will be received at any time during the Session and charged ONLY from the time of entrance. For Circulars and further particulars apply to the Principals,
GRAVES & WILCOX,
Warrenton, N. C.
December 16, 1853. 9—3m.

NIEMEYER & WHITE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,
Offer their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.
☞ We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber, and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despatch.
Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Salt, always on hand.
HENRY V. NIEMEYER, JAMES C. WHITE.
August 8th, 1853. 76—3m.

GENERAL AGENCY, WASHINGTON CITY. JENNINGS PIGOTT, of Carterett County, N. C. Attorney practicing in the Supreme Court of the United States, JOHN W. HANCOCK, late of Orange County, N. C. have established a permanent Agency at the seat of the General Government, and will prosecute claims of every description before Congress and the several departments and public offices, procure Patents, Pensions, Bounty Land, extra pay, arrearages of pay and half pay to widows and orphans, &c.
Address Pigott & Hancock, (post paid) Washington City.
REFERENCES.
John A. Gilmer, Esq. Cad. Jones, Esq. Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Hon. W. S. Ashe, Dan'l. W. Courts, Esq. Hon. W. A. Graham, Hon. W. H. Washington, and Hon. John Kerr.
Washington City, D. C. Oct. 1853. 101—9tw.

NOTICE.—WASTAKEN UP NEAR NASHVILLE Nash County, andcommitted to Jail a Negro Woman who seems to be, from her appearance, about forty-five or fifty years of age, about five feet six inches high, light color, large feet and eyebrows; has a downward look when spoken to, has three under teeth in front, and has lost an upper tooth in front. It seems to be impossible to learn from her her rightful owner, as she has named several persons as being her owner; she seems to be of weak mind, or is disposed to act as such. The owner will please come forward and prove property, pay prison charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.
GRAY BRIDGES, *Jailor.*
Nashville, N. C., July 9th, 1853. 71—6mw.

PROTECTION AGAINST COLD.—THE UNdersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Johnston that he has just opened an entire stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of Over-Coats, Dress Coats, Business Coats, Cloaks, Pants, Vests, &c., all of which are warranted of the best make, and to be sold at the lowest possible prices. Persons in want of articles in his line would do well to give him a call. L. BRANDT,
(At Mr. NORTHAM'S Old Stand.)
Smithfield, N. C., December 5th, 1853. 6—1m.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!

200 COOKING, PARLOR, AND OFFICE STOVES, of the latest styles and most approved patterns, just received from the Foundries, and will be sold as low at retail as they can be purchased at the North.
Also, a good supply of TIN and JAPAN WARE, Patent PUMPS, &c. &c. constantly on hand. All kinds of TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON work done at short notice.
WILLIAM J. LOUGEE,
Next door above the Post Office.
Raleigh, October 29, 1853. 96—3tw.

9200 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber having determined to remove to the South, offers for sale all his Lands in Chatham, Cumberland and Moore counties, as follows:
5000 acres in Moore, four miles north of the F. & W. Plank Road, on the waters of Upper Little River and Big Buffalo. This land offers many advantages both for Turpentine and Farming operations, as there are about 45000 acres heavily timbered with Pine; the remainder rich bottom land.
It is well improved, with a good dwelling and out-houses, and store house at that excellent Mercantile Stand known as Bryant's Store, 30 miles from Fayetteville, 9 miles from Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation, and immediately on the proposed route of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road.
There are also a fine Saw and Grist Mill on this tract, all new and in excellent order; one Turpentine Distillery, with Copper and Blacksmith Shops. The location is proverbially healthy, with a plentiful Well of the very best water. The society is also good.
3500 acres densely timbered Pine Land, lying on the waters of Drowning Creek, 33 miles from Fayetteville and 2 miles from the Centre Plank Road.
300 acres lying immediately on the Branch of the F. & W. Plank Road leading to Evans's Mills, and within 2½ miles of Deep River.
400 acres lying immediately on the North side of Deep River, 44 miles from Fayetteville and 10 miles from Pittsborough, on the road connecting these towns, via Gilmore's Bridge.
On this land there are a good dwelling and out-houses, a large new store, and it is certainly a fine stand for business.
There is a new Cotton Gin on the premises, which commands a large custom. There are about 130 acres cleared land on said tract, highly productive, and well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Cotton and Tobacco, and will, I imagine, please any skilful farmer who will examine it. It lies in the Coal and Copper region, and is supposed to be rich in mineral.
I would also sell 16 extra Mules, from 3 to 7 years old, and well trained; 12 head of Horses, 2 fine Jacks and 4 Jennets; 6 Wagons and Harness; my stock of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, and sundry other articles.
Persons desirous of purchasing will please give me a call at Bryant's Store, between this and 15th December next, as the above property will be offered privately until that time; but if not disposed of by that time, I will offer it at Public Sale during the month of December, of which due notice will be given.
The terms shall be very liberal and accommodating.
J. L. BRYANT.
Nov. 19, 1853. 4—t15D.

FINE TIMBER, TURPENTINE AND FARMING LAND, FOR SALE IN ROBESON COUNTY. The subscribers on the 1st of March last, purchased of Thos. J. Curtis, Esq., his interest in the land lying in Robeson County known as the Dubois land. They have had a portion of the same surveyed, and now offer for sale the following tracts:
1230 Acres lying on "Back Swamp," about three miles from "The Red Banks," and two miles from Lumber River, adjoining the lands of John Drake, Esq., and others. This Tract is well timbered and valuable for Turpentine.
4415 Acres on "The Broad Ridge," about 2 miles from Lumber River and 12 miles from the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road. This is the finest body of Turpentine Land in the county. There are in this Tract some very eligible situations for farms of good land.
535 Acres about half a mile from Alfordsville—good Turpentine land.
182½ Acres near Ash Pole, adjoining John McCallum, Esq., and others.
102 Acres on Wilkerson's Swamp, adjoining McLean, Leitch, and others.
104 Acres on "Back Swamp," adjoining Peter Munroe, Neill Leitch, Esqs., and others.
362 Acres on both sides of "The First Swamp," adjoining the tract where John W. Alford, Esq., now resides.
1030 Acres on "Shoe-Heel," adjoining the Lands of Dr. Edmund McQueen, John McCallum, Esq., and others.
50 Acres on "Ash-Pole," adjoining John McNair, Esq. and others.
225 Acres on "Jacob Swamp," adjoining the Lands of Thomas Townsend, William Berry Thompson, and John B. Thompson, Esq.
225 Acres on "The Little Marsh," including a portion of "The Glass Pond," adjoining the Lands of J. Bethune, Thos. Jones, Esq., and others.
860 Acres known as "The Big Desert." This is said to be as valuable Swamp Land as any in the State, and can be reclaimed at comparatively little expense.
115 Acres adjoining the Land of Archibald S. Currie, Esq., and others.
150 Acres adjoining the Land of John McGougan, Esq., Mrs. Brown, and others.
The above Lands will be sold on accommodating Terms.
JOSEPH THOMPSON.
ROBERT S. FRENCH.
Lumberton, Nov. 1, 1853. 103—4t.

We have at the request of Joseph Thompson and Robert S. French, carefully examined the title to the Lands purchased by them of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq., known as the DUBOIS LANDS, lying in Robeson County, and we say without any hesitation, that their title is perfect.
JOHN WINSLOW.
J. G. SHEPHERD.
ROBERT STRANGE.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1853. 998—w4t.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers his entire *Real Estate* for sale, upon which 2000 acres are cleared and well improved, with a new and commodious Dwelling House and all necessary out houses. The farm is well improved and soil produces kindly all of the products generally grown in the Eastern part of North Carolina. There are enough Turpentine Lands adjoining and attached to the farm to work from 60 to 70 active hands; 32 sets of boxes cut and ready for immediate use, and round pine enough to cut nearly or quite as many more. Two stills, well fitted up and in good order, with a new Grist and Steam Saw Mill for the convenience of the farm and Turpentine operations, and a new Vessel, all of which will be sold if application be made before 1st January next. Terms will be accommodating. A sufficient number of Waggons and Teams, and stock of every kind, with a year's provision will be furnished to the purchaser on liberal terms, if desirable. Persons wishing to make a valuable investment are requested to come and examine the premises.
The subscriber has also 125 servants, say 60 men, balance women, boys, girls and children; amongst the men are valuable coopers, carpenters and a first rate blacksmith, the most of whom can be had by the purchaser, if desirable, on liberal and accommodating terms. Come and see
JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catherine Lake, Onslow Co., Nov. 8, 1853. 102—t1stJ.

1,300 ACRES OF VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.—Situated in Greene County, 14 miles east of Goldsboro' and 3 miles from the Railroad Survey from Goldsboro' to Beaufort. There are 600 acres of the land cleared, lying in about a square and very level; and there remains between 200 and 300 acres of fine lands uncleared adjoining the cleared lands. The balance in good timber and turpentine lands. This place is not inferior to any place in the country in point of health, fertility, convenience to manage, ease of cultivation, or for fertilizing substances to improve the production of the soil. The fences are among the best in the country; the place is in good repair. There are two two story dwellings and all necessary out houses, all in good repair. On an equal division of the land persons wishing to purchase can do so on easy and accommodating terms.
For further information apply to the subscriber personally or by letter. Address JESSE HARDY,
Snow Hill, Greene County, N. C.
Nov. 16, 1853. 1—3mw.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—PITT COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D., 1853. Thomas Moore and wife, and others vs. James Griffin, Ex'r of Elizabeth Nelson, dec'd, and others. Petition for account and settlement.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Ann Elizabeth Nelson, James M. Nelson and William W. Nelson, children of William Nelson, dec'd, are non-residents of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks for the said Ann Elizabeth, James M. and William W. Nelson to be, appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Pitt, at the Court-house in Greenville, on the first Monday of February next to plead, answer or *demur* to said petition or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them and tried accordingly.
Witness, Henry Shepperd, Clerk of our said Court at office in Greenville, the first Monday of November, A. D., 1853.
H. SHEPPERD, *Clerk.*
Greenville, Nov. 17, 1853. [Pr. adv. $5,62½,] 999—w6w.

NOTICE.—WISHING TO ABANDON FARMING altogether, I propose to sell my tract of land containing 810 acres, immediately on Roanoke River, six miles below Gaston. The lands are the best on the Roanoke, cannot be overflowed, and well adapted to the cultivation of Wheat, Tobacco, or Cotton, one-half of which is in a fine state of pasturage or cultivation, comfortable Dwelling and out houses. Price $8,000 in payments to suit purchasers, and if desired 125 head of hogs, and 30 head of cattle, and 10 or 12 likely young negroes, raised on said plantation, together with my present years' crop of Corn, Cotton, &c., &c. Those wishing to view the premises, will call on B. Moore at home.
BALLARD MOORE.
Mount Pleasant, Northampton, }
October 3d, 1853. } 92w6w.

TOMBS, MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &c. THE SUBSCRIBER having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American Marble for *Monuments, Tombs,* and *Head-stones,* and *Hearth, Paint-stones, Slabs* for *Soda Founts, Bakers' Slabs,* and Nova Scotia *Grindstones,* solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call and see his monuments, tomb and head-stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.
The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh.
His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.
The Subscriber has examined the Northern prices, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any. WILLIAM STRONACH.
Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1853. 85—

MEN AND THINGS IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16th.

The idea generally entertained of this "New York of the Pacific," by a person just leaving the Atlantic States, is that of seeing on his arrival a large surface of ground, covered with shanties, mud hovels, tents, with here and there a wooden or brick building of some pretensions to respectability. Of some hundreds on board the steamer, with the exception of returning Californians, this was, with four out of five, the general expectation. The magnificent steamships, however, on which passengers are transported from Panama to San Francisco, ('tis but a small compliment to say they excel the steamships from New York to Aspinwall and San Juan, as much as the Astor House does a Cherry street sailor boarding-house) do something towards dispelling the illusion. In accommodations, in fare, and in everything that tends to make a sea voyage tolerable to a landsman they point, not to a mud hole, but to a city of magnificent proportions. The next shaking the preconceived impression, is liable to, is on entering the Golden Gate. In running down a long range of barren coast, hundreds of miles without a tree or shrub, and other hundreds of miles covered with the wild oat and broused by myriads of wild cattle, a sense of desolation comes over a body, and this is not dispelled until a very small opening between high hills is discovered—the opening so small as not to be seen until just about entering it. This pass is that called the Golden Gate, and well is it so named. You scarcely get at its mouth, when the panorama begins to unfold its ample, magnificent proportions, and each revolution of the steamer's wheel but increases the amazement of the beholder. On your right hand and on your left are squadrons of merchant vessels, ships, brigs, and schooners, bound in or out, and on the shore the coming avalanche of enterprise and civilization throws out its avant couriers. On a little further and you open upon a city on the side of a hill, not a closely built city, but houses well built and pretty closely together. Wharves too, are seen, and vessels lying at them. And this is San Francisco, exclaims one of the astonished ones; well, who would have thought it, I expected to find mud houses, etc. etc. But stop a little, my friend; on a little, and we round the base of the hill, and then, and then, and then, bursts upon the astonished crowd a sight that baffles description. Talk about mud holes, and shanties, and tents, and look on this scene, this magnificent panorama, this wonder of the world, this fairy city, not of the Pacific but of the Universe and it is impossible to keep still; the shout rings and the hat goes up in the air, and in fact so great is the revulsion in feeling and so completely is the preconceived impression knocked into a cocked hat, that you have to hold in from actually believing that you are in New York with half a dozen Brooklyns thrown in. Fleets of ships are at anchor, and as the steamship threads her way through these fleets more are opened up, discharging at the hundred piers, and the scene presented is about as near a *fac simile* to the North River, from the Battery to Canal street, and the East River from Counties slip to the tobacco inspection wharehouse, their difference being in favor of San Francisco. The piers here are three and four times as long. Not an unlike feature, too, is that presented by the steamboats and steamships. They swarm at the wharves, and run to about every place a steamboat can get at, from Sacramento and above it, down to the city. But astonished as we are at the shipping and water view, that on landing, beats it all blind. Wherever one turns, stacks of magnificent stores, three and five stories high, splendid hotels and public edifices, either built or being erected; and talk of your marble stores and palaces, and so can San Francisco. From the window beside which I write this, is spread out within the range of my vision, a young New York in itself, and my view takes in less than a third of it.

So much for the first impression of San Francisco—the first gush of feeling on being disappointed so agreeably. But next comes the "sober second thought." A ramble about San Francisco and vicinity, while it helps to excite astonishment, at the same time presents features that go somewhat to deaden the pleasurable emotions excited at first sight. The police regulations of the city are good, but the admixture of foreigners from all parts of creation, with their general loose notions as to what in Yankee land would be denominated "fixed principles of morality," render this probably as immoral as any of the other large cities of the Union. The observance of the Sabbath, too, principally from a like cause, is very loose. Theatres are open, as on every other day, masquerade balls take place, and it is a set day for horse-racing. The gambling-houses, too, are numerous, but are not permitted to keep open on Sunday. Another feeling in the mind is that of disgust at the number of houses of prostitution. They abound in certain quarters of the city on a scale of magnificence; and in the Chinese quarters it is not too much to say, that nine-tenths of their women are public prostitutes. The Chinese, too, are the most inveterate gamblers, probably, on the face of the earth. Every Chinese house in one of their quarters is a gambling shop, with open doors, and day and night their tables are crowded. The method of gambling is simply odd or even. A large number of brass counters are heaped on the table and covered up, and after the stakes and bets are all down, the counter uncovers the heap, and proceeds to remove them to another part of the table, four at a time, with a stick, and the odd or even in the number decides the winnings or losings.

So much for the first "sober second thought;" but now comes the result of experience, and this adds the most pleasing feature to the scene. Woman—lovely women—are making their appearance in hundreds. Every steamer brings its hundreds, and children, too, are coming from the Atlantic States, and thus families are re-united, and our streets present somewhat the appearance of cities on your side. With this pleasing change, too, comes another as pleasant. Gambling houses are less frequented, (the difference being a marked one.) Cafes and coffee houses are less frequented, and the churches are better filled, and Sabbath now is almost, if not quite as still and serene in its outside observance, as any city, even Brooklyn, that city of churches.

The greatest wonder of all is, how such a place as San Francisco, built comparatively, as it has been in a day, possesses so many institutions that are calculated to render it one of the most substantial cities in the Union. Its rise was heralded by the flourish of the bowie knife and revolver; and life, as well as property, was at the mercy of the convict and the assassin. This, you remember, bid fair to lay waste not only the city, but the country as well. But strong-minded men were here, though few in number comparatively, they at last rose in their might and declared, few though they were, such things should not be. The man is here, who from the top of a flour barrel, in the midst of the congregated masses, called upon the good men and true, from the Atlantic States as well as from foreign lands, to stay the tide of infamy. That man offered himself a victim for the general good, and amid weapons of death denounced the convicts and assassins who then ran riot. The stillness of death followed his appeal, but only for a moment, when from the crowd ergedme that band, to whom is due the stability and prosperity of San Francisco. This man will ever be remembered here, and his memory too will be identified with the city of his adoption. A short distance from where I write, is a small engine house, which too will be long remembered in this connection. Backed by the strong arm of the firemen of that day, the Vigilance Committee (formed at the meeting alluded to above) at the toll of the bell of this house, assembled to put their veto in behalf of their fellow citizens, on the crime and the criminal. From the upper story a beam projected, from which dangled a rope and on this hung again and again the robber and assassin, till crime and criminal were cowed; and then and only then, did this band cease active operations, and the law backed by their strong arm, resumed its sway, never to need again a like interference. Thus was solved the problem on a fearful scale, of the capacity of man for self-government, and though the expediency and rightfulness of the act, has been reprobated by the press, yet here stands a city, the wonder of our day, progressing in order, morality, enterprise and prosperity, that but for it, would have been in all human probability, at this day, "a byword and a hissing," if not a "heap of desolation."

In this connection, I will take the liberty of giving you the substance of a message, sent last evening to both branches of the Common Council, by his Honor the Mayor of this City. It speaks for itself.

The Message recommends a system of cash payments on the part of the city, as 25 per cent more economical than the script system, which had been founded in corruption, and applied to purposes of speculation. The taxes should be reduced on city property. And an application was advisable to the Legislature for an act authorizing the extension of the limits of the city, and to provide for the taxation of non-resident capitalists. The Message also disapproves of the contract system, as practised for municipal improvements, having given rise to expensive and vexatious litigation. Of the Public Schools—there had been too little attention and appropriation of funds in this direction; school buildings of a more comfortable character should be erected, and scoool lands applied to other purposes should be reclaimed. The appropriation of $100,000, made by the ordinance for the issue of City Bonds, in behalf of the Free Schools, was too small. A House of Refugd should be established for juvenile delinquents. The attention of the Council was requested to the condition of the streets. The Plaza was also an object of interest. It should be graded, curbed and enclosed. The number of cisterns (which was now 38) should be increased. A tariff of fees should be established for the hack drivers throughout the city. Gambling was too public, and if it had less publicity would have less power of example. The Message likewise recommends the prohibition of theatrical exhibitions on Sunday evening. M.

Corr. of the N. Y. Express.

WHAT THE WILL CAN DO. "It was one of the leading characteristics of Napoleon to regard nothing as impossible. His astonishing successes are to be attributed to his indomitable will, scarcely less than to his vast military genius. Wellington was distinguished for a similar peculiarity. The entire Peninsular campaign was, indeed, but one long display of an iron will, resolute to conquer difficulties by wearing them out. Alexander the Great was quite as striking an example of what a powerful will can effect. His stubborn determination to subdue the Persian; his perseverance in the crisis of battle, and the emulation to which he thus stimulated his officers and men, did more for his wonderful career of victory, than even his great stragetic abilities. In the life and death struggle between England and France, during the first fifteen years of this century, it was the stubborn will of the former which carried the day; for though Napoleon defeated the British coalitions again and again, new ones were as constantly formed, until at last the French people, if not their Emperor, were completely worn out. The battle of Waterloo, which was the climax to this struggle, was also an illustration of the sustained energy, the superior will of the British. In that awful struggle, French impetuosity proved too weak for English resolution. 'We will see who can pound the longest,' said Wellington, and as the British did, they won the battle.

But it is not only in military chieftains that a strong will is 'a jewel of great price.' Nations and individuals experience the advantages of a resolute will, and this alike in large undertakings and in small. It was the determined will of our forefathers to which we are principally indebted for our freedom.

For the first few years after the Declaration of Independence, we lost most of the battles that were fought; New York and Philadelphia were successively captured by the foe; South Carolina fell; New Jersey was practically re-annexed to England; almost every thing went against us. Had the American people been feeble and hesitating, all would have been lost. They resolved to conquer or die. Though their cities were taken, their fields ravished, and their captured soldiers incarcerated in hideous prison-ships, they still maintained the struggle, making the pilgrimage of freedom, if we may speak in metaphor, literally with naked feet, which bled at every step. Had our fathers been incapable of Valley Forge, had they shrunk from the storm-beaten march on Trenton we should never have been an independent nation. There are people in the Old World today, full of genius as well as of enthusiasm for liberty, who yet cannot achieve freedom, principally, perhaps, because they want the indomitable will to walk the bloody pilgrimage.

To the individual a strong will is as necessary as to the nation. Even intellect is secondary in importance to will. A vacillating man, no matter what his abilities, is invariably pushed aside, in the race of life, by the man of determination. It is he who resolves to succeed, who begins resolutely again at every fresh rebuff, that reaches the goal. The shores of fortune are covered with the stranded wrecks of brilliant men, who have wanted energy, and therefore courage and faith, and have perished in sight of more resolute, but less capable adventurers, who succeeding in making port. In fact, talent without will, *is* like steam dissipating itself in the atmosphere, while abilities controlled by energy are the same brought under subjection as a motive power. Or will is the rudder that steers the ship, which, whether a fast sailing clipper, or a slow river barge, is worthless without it. Talent, again, is but the sail, will is what drives it. The man without a will is the puppet and bubble of others by turns. The man with a will is the one that pulls the strings and catches the dupes. Young man, starting out in life, have a will of your own! If you do not, you will be ruined. If you do you will succeed, even though your abilities be moderate."

BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, pays the following eloquent tribute to the memory of his late assistant:

"To-morrow the lamented Shreve will be laid in his grave amid the tears and sobs and lamentations of relatives and friends, but his memory, unburied in the earth, will remain a cherished and beautiful and holy thing in the souls of hundreds. When such a man passes away, he leaves the earth lone and desolate to those who knew and loved him, but heaven becomes brighter to them than before. A dark and chilling shadow stretches from his tomb and seems to envelope the heart and the whole world of nature with its cold gloom, but, when the eye of the spirit looks upward and pursues him in his radiant and starry flight, the gloom vanishes, and all is eternal beauty and glory.

We, the surviving editor of the Journal, feel that the prime of our life is scarcely yet gone, yet, as we look back upon our long career in this city, we seem to behold, near and far, only the graves of the prized and the lost. All the numerous journeymen and apprentices that were in our employ when we first commenced publishing our paper are dead, our first partner, our second partner, and our third partner are dead, and our first assistant and our last assistant are also dead. When these memories come over us, we feel like one alone at midnight in the midst of a church yard, with the winds sighing mournfully around him through the broken tombs, and the voices of the ghosts of departed joys sounding dolefully in his ears. Our prayer to God is that such memories may have a chastening and purifying and elevating influence upon us and fit us to discharge our duties better than we have ever yet done."

Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt appeared in a concert at Dresden, on the 26th ult., for the first time since many months. One of her pieces, the Cradle Song of Tauber, was encored. The critic of the *National Zeitung* says that her voice has lost much, especially in the middle notes, and is no longer what it once was."

The following is from a letter by a lady to the Charleston Courier. It dates Dresden, Sept. 22:

"Jenny Lind, whom I believe I have already mentioned as living opposite to us, has a little son—she nurses him herself. On the doctor remonstrating with her, and by way of persuasion, assuring her that her voice would suffer—nay, that she ran the risk of loosing it if she persisted in fulfilling this maternal duty, she said: '*Peu m'importe; je 'remplirai les devoirs d'une mere a mon enfant*'—[That's of no consequence! I will fulfil the duties of a mother to my child]—really a sublime sacrifice on her part. She lives perfectly secluded—she sees no one—her husband she has converted, or to use her own words, 'he is baptised by the grace of God.' She says that the idea of her having been upon the stage will be a cause of remorse for life, for which she can never forgive herself. The good Germans think on the subject of religion she is more than an enthusiast. She made so noble use of her powers while a public singer that I am sure she should view it in a different light. I am told she has not much of a fortune, as she would prefer living in England, but on account of the expense has chosen Dresden as a place of residence."

PROFITABLE CITY PRINTING. The Delta's bill for advertising for the corporation of New Orleans, from April 16 to October 30, amounts to $18,704.20.

THE ART OF RESTORING HEALTH.

In the last number of the Home Journal is a letter from N. P. Willis, in answer to another from a Presbyterian clergyman, of a consumptive habit, who has tried travelling at the south without any essential benefit, who lives in a home but moderately warm, with a carefully adjusted temperature and a thorough ventilation, remaining without doors most of the time, with regular exercise, and in favorable weather taking, in the course of the day, a brisk walk of half a mile. With all this care he does not get well, and enquires what method Mr. Willis has pursued, that he is no longer to be classed among the consumptives.

The answer lays down so admirable a method for the recovery of health, in those cases where there is yet in the constitution sufficient strength to build upon, that we copy it entire. We must remember, however, that the writer has possibly made too little allowance for the effect of a change of air in removing from the sea coast to a region beyond the Highlands:

"The politicians teach us how to treat a disease, I think. They do not try to *convert* the opposing party. They are content if they can *keep it in the minority*—sure that it will tire, in time, of its want of power, change sides, or disappear. The patient who troubles himself least about his disease, or who leaves it entirely to his doctor, but who perseveringly *outvotes it* by the high condition of the *other parts* of his system, is the likeliest to recover—and it is of this *high condition* alone, that I have anything to say. Of twenty who may be sleepless with a cough, and weakened with the raising of blood, no two, perhaps, are subjects for precisely the same medical treatment, or diseased in precisely the same locality—though all are called 'consumptives.' Our friends, the physicians, are better geographers than we, as to where the healing is wanted—though they strangely confine themselves to the specific ailment, taking it for granted that the patient keeps the rest of his body in proper training for recovery. It is medical etiquette, I believe to refrain from any very particular inquiry into this. But, few sick men are wise, or firm-minded enough to be safely trusted with their own general condition; and I, for one, came very near dying—not of my disease, but of what my doctors took for granted.

To leave generalities, however, and come to the personal experience which you ask for:

I went to the Tropics, as a last hope to cure a chronic cough and blood-raising which had brought me to the borders of the grave. I found a climate in which it is hard to be unhappy about anything—charming to live at all—easy to die. (At least, those who were sure of dying, and did die—and in whose inseparable company I thought I was—were social and joyous to the last.) The atmosphere of that Eden-latitude, however, is but a pain-stilling opiate, while the equator might be called a kitchen-range for a Sardanapalus, and the Antilles are but tables loaded with luxuries. The Caribbean Sea is the kingdom of the present moment. The past and the future are its Arctic and Antarctic—unthought of, except by desperate explorers. Hither are sent invalids, with weakened resolution, to make a pilgrimage with prescription and prudence! You may see by the book I have just published, (Health-trip to the Tropics,) with what complete forgetfulness of care or caution I made one of an invalid company for months. Was anybody going to be shut up in a bed-room with such nights out of doors? Was anybody going to be dull and abstinent with such merry people, and a French breakfast or tempting dinner on the table?

I reached home in July, thoroughly prostrated, and, in the opinion of one or two physicians, a hopeless case. Coughing almost the whole of every night, and raising blood as fast as my system would make it, I had no rest and no strength. I lingered through the summer, and, as the autumn came on, and the winter was to be faced, I sat down and took a fair look at the probabilities. With the details of this troubled council of war, I will not detain you; but after an unflinching self-examination, I came to the conclusion that I was, myself, the careless and indolent neutralizer of the medicines which had failed to cure me—that one wrong morsel of food or one day's partially neglected exercise might put back a week's healing—and that, by slight omissions of attention, occasional breaking of regimen, and much too effeminate habits, I was untrue to the trust which Gray, my friend and physician, had made the ground of his prescriptions. And, to a minutely persevering change in these comparative trifles, I owe, I believe my restoration to health. There was not a day of the succeeding winter, however cold or wet, in which I did not ride eight or ten miles, on horseback. With five or six men, I was, for most of the remaining hours of the day, out of doors, laboring at the roads and cleanings of my present home. The cottage of Idlewild was then unbuilt, and the neighboring farm-house, where we boarded, was, of course, indifferently warmed; but, by suffering no state of the thermometer to interrupt the morning cold bath, and the previous friction with flesh-brushes, which makes the water as agreeable as in summer, I soon became comparatively independent of the temperature *in* doors, as my horse and axe made me independent of it *out* of doors. With proper clothing to resist cold or wet, I found (to my surprise) that there was no such thing as disagreeable weather to be felt in the saddle; and when a drive in a wagon or carriage would have intolerably irritated my cough, I could be all day in the woods with an axe, my lungs as quiet as a child's.

With all this—and looking like the ruddiest specimen of health in the country round about—I am still (you will be comforted to hear) troubled occasionally with my sleep-robber of a cough; and, in Boston, the other day, on breathing the essence of pepper and icicles which they call their "east winds," I was seized with the old hemorrhage of the lungs, and bled myself weak again. But I rallied immediately on returning to this Highland air, and well once more—as well, that is to say, as is consistent with desirable nervous susceptibility. The kiss of the delicious south wind of to-day (November 30) would be half lost upon the cheek of perfect health.

I fear I cannot sufficiently convey to you my sense of the importance of *a horse*, to an invalid. In my well-weighed opinion, ten miles a day in the saddle would cure more desperate cases, (particularly of consumption,) than all the changes of climate and all the medicines in the world. It is vigorous exercise without fatigue. The peculiar motion effectually prevents all irritation of cold air to the lungs, on the wintriest day. The torpid liver and other internal organs are more shaken up and vivified by the trot of a mile than by a week of feeble walking. The horse (and you should own and love him) is company enough and not too much. Your spirits are irresistibly enlivened by the change of movement and the control of the animal. Your sense of strength and activity, (in which lies half the self-confidence as to getting well, which the doctor thinks so important,) is plus one horse. With the difference from walking, as to pulling upon the forces of the spine and consequently upon the brain, it is recommended by the best English physicians as much the preferable exercise for men of intellectual pursuits. And, last, (I think not least,) the lungs of both body and soul are expanded by the daily consciousness of inhabiting a larger space—by having an eagle's range rather than a snail's—by living a life which occupies ten miles square of the earth's surface, rather than that 'half mile' which you speak of as the extent of your daily walk. The cost is trifling. At this particular season, when horses are beginning, as they say at the livery stables, to "eat their heads off," you may buy the best you can want for fifty dollars, and his feed costs thirty cents a day. As the horse and the doctor are seldom necessities of one and the same man, you may rather find it an economy—apothecary and all.

In that 'majority' I have spoken of above, there are, (as in all majorities,) some voters of not much consequence individually, but still worth keeping an eye upon. Briefly to name one or two: There are so few invalids who are invariably and conscientiously *untemptable* by those deadly domestic enemies, *sweet-meats, pastry* and *gravies*, that the usual civilities at a meal are very like being politely assisted to the grave. The care and nurture of the skin is a matter worth some study; for it is capable not only of being negatively healthy, but positively luxurious in its action and sensations—as every well-groomed horse knows better than most men. The American liver has a hard struggle against the greasy cookery of our happy country. The impoverished blood of the invalid sometimes requires that 'glass of wine for one stomach's sake' recommended by the Apostle. Just sleep enough and just clothing enough, are important adjustments, requiring more thought and care than are usually given them. For a little philosophy in your habitual posture, as you sit in your chair, your lungs would be very much obliged to you. An analysis of the air we live and sleep in, would be well worth looking into occasionally. And there are two things that turn sour in a man, without constant and sufficient occupation upon something beside the domestic circle—the temper and the ambition."

A TRUE STORY.

Many years since, a boy, who thought and dreamed of nothing but music, wandered into a certain large establishment in Boston, where his favorite instruments were manufactured. Passing into the extensive saloons where these instruments were displayed, he sought out a quiet corner, and setting himself at one of those magnificent pianos, he first looked around, to be sure that no one was listening, and then began to play some of those beautiful waltzes of Beethoven, which at that time, so suited his capacity, and suited his heart. Borne away in a delicious musical revere, he did not for some time observe, that a figure had stolen up to him and was listening as he played. A benevolent face was over him, and a kind voice addressed words of commendation and praise, which, being the first the boy had received, sent the blood tingling to his cheeks. The proprietor of the establishment, for it was he, then asked the boy if he would like to come and live among those pianos; discoursing just such music to purchasers; thus forming, in a word, a connection with his establishment. But books and college were before the boy; and wondering at the proposition, he timidly thanked the proprietor and declined.

Years passed away. School and college were done with, and the books thrown aside. The boy had reached manhood; but still the spirit of music haunted him, and again he found himself in those spacious saloons. He had just ceased playing upon one of those magnificent instruments again, and stood looking dreamily out of the window, and down upon the crowded "Washington street" below. Again a quiet figure stole up to him, and a most musical and pleasant voice began to speak. The person before him was of small stature, had the manners and garb of a gentleman, was dressed in black, with a single magnificent diamond pin in his bosom; the only contrast in his appearance was the clean white apron of a workman, which he wore. It was the proprietor of the establishment again; who wealthy as he was, had his own little working cabinet, with an exquisite set of tools, and there put the finishing touch to each of his beautiful instruments; a touch he entrusted to no one else. The proprietor enquired kindly of the young man as to his plans for life. These alas, were undetermined. The voice of music was more fascinating than ever; but a learned profession of some kind seemed to be the wishes and expectations of his friends. Music, however, was his first and strongest love, and he had sometimes thought, if he could but go abroad to study, he would decide for that. But he was poor. His father had given him his college education and his blessing as capital for life. A harsh struggle with the word was before him; music, therefore, was hardly to be thought of.

In the quietest tone of that low, pleasant voice, the proprietor, as though making an ordinary remark, rejoined, "*Well, but then, if the sum of five hundred dollars a year for a period of four years would suit your purpose, I could easily supply you with that.*"

The world grew dim before him, and the young man almost staggered with surprise; but when he recovered himself, there was the same quiet gentleman standing beside him, and looking pleasantly out of the window.

Two months afterward the young man sailed for Europe, where he passed the alloted time, and longer, from means with which his own compositions in the mean time furnished him. And whatever of knowledge, and whatever of artistic culture, and whatever of success in life, as connected with Art, have since been his, he ascribes entirely to that most generous and noble-hearted Macenas of Art. And to the latest day of his life will never cease to cherish the memory of his first and best friend.

That noble friend was JONAS CHICKERING of Boston, now lying cold in death, and that boy is the present editor of the *N. Y. Musical World*—the writer of this article:—and nothing would have prevented a grateful declaration of this noble deed, but the unwilling condition absolutely imposed—*of silence: that the circumstance should be revealed to none but parents.* But such a condition is surely canceled by death; and a long-repressed gratitude must, at length, proclaim itself to the world.

Musical World and Times.

NEW MATERIAL FOR PAPER. We have just examined several samples of paper made of reeds or cane, of a species which grows in great abundance in the Southern States; and also a sample made by the same process from white pine shavings. In such an age of invention as this, incredulity is not to be tolerated; therefore, we submit with the best possible grace, even to the white pine. The reed paper is quite a promising article, approaching in quality, under the second experiment, to that on which the daily Sun is now printed, both in color and texture. Another sample composed of rags and reeds, one-third of the former and two-thirds of the latter, is quite a fine article, and its value is estimated by the makers equal to that from rags worth 12½ cents per pound. The paper from pine shavings is designed for wrapping or envelope paper; it was first bleached and then colored for that purpose, and is valued at 12½ cents per pound also.

Paper has been made within a few years past from several substances, and with various success. A small quantity made from straw was recently worked in the regular edition of a daily paper in a neighboring city, and as the result of an original experiment, was considered quite encouraging. The effort now brought to our attention is highly creditable, and has the promise of entire success. The gentlemen entitled to the credit of it are B. A. Lavender, Esq., and Mr. Henry Lowe, an analytical chemist of this city. They have been experimenting for some months upon the material employed, making finished examples of paper from time to time, which we have occasionally seen, and the improvement is considerable. They are sanguine, that with proper apparatus, paper can be manufactured of reeds or wood as the main staple, by their process, worth 12½ to 16 cents, and at a cost not exceeding 6¼ cents per lb.

The subject is of manifest importance, and worthy the attention of capitalists, in view of the vast increasing demand for paper, the scarcity of the material of which paper is at present made, and the boundless supply of cane in our Southern country.

Baltimore Sun.

ELOQUENCE. During an address delivered by a young orator, in a debating society the speaker attempting to describe the beauties of nature, and touching upon the scenes of a thunder storm he had witnessed once upon a time, his fountain of eloquence could no longer withold itself, and he burst forth in the following strain: "Why I tell you Mr. President, the roaring of the thunder was heard far and wide, and reminded those who heard it of the clattering of the hoofs of so many wild horses crossing a bridge over a creek where the little fishes were seen skipping about from puddle to puddle—the lightnings flashed and flashed, every now and then the whole heavens looked as though it was *lighted up with tallow candles and them all snuffed!*"

A merchant in this city suddenly entered his counting-house the other day, found one of his clerks rearing a large book in the air, with the end resting on his chin. "Why aint you at work, John?" he inquired. "I am sir," replied the clerk. "You are!—at what work?" "Balancing the Ledger, sir!"

A Washington correspondent, in writing to the New York Times, says:

A gentleman said to Colonel Benton to-day, "Colonel, there are some who think Senator Gwin rather got the best of you." Col. Benton replied: "I'll cut Gwin to pieces, sir. Yes, sir, I'll cut him to pieces, sir; yes, sir, I'll cut him to pieces, sir."

A company of European democrats, refugees from the tyranny of the old world, have organized in New York for the purpose of joining the Turkish army. They comprise Germans, Hungarians, Frenchmen, Italians, &c., and make an appeal to American liberality for assistance to arm and transport them to Europe.

PROMOTIONS FROM THE RANKS.

An article in the Missouri Democrat, reviewing one of the chapters in Mr. Benton's History, which has appeared in the New York Evening Post, says:

"It appears that during the first term of the Presidency of Gen. Jackson, our small military establishment seemed to be almost in a state of dissolution, from the frequency of desertions. Congress, in the year 1831, endeavored to remedy the evil by an increase of pay to the ranks and and file and non-commissioned officers. This, on trial, was found to answer no purpose:

"Benton, after making a short introduction to the above effect, like a business man, proceeds to enter ito the midst of his subject, and does so most effectively, by inserting a paragraph from a letter written to him by Mr. Macon, of North Carolina, elicited at the time by the debates of Congress on the subject. This paragraph deserves a places in the American history, and may well be here repeated. He wrote thus: 'Why does the army, of late years, desert more than formerly? Because the officers have been brought up at West Point and not among the people. Soldiers desert, because not attached to the service or not attached to the officers. West Point cadets prevent the promotion of good sergeants, and men cannot like a service which denies them promotion, nor like the officers who get all the commissions. The increase of pay will not cure the evil, and nothing but promotion will. In the revolutionary army we had many distinguished officers who entered the army as privates.'

Thus thought and wrote a true democrat twenty years ago. Benton preserved his observations, and about the commencement of the fall of the present year, his capter on the military academy was published in the truly democratic prints in the country. The chapter created a sensation and was favorably received by the people.

Now let us see the practical results! Mr. Jefferson Davis, the Secretary of War, of President Pierce, himself an eleve of the West Point Academy, and a brave commander of the Mexican war, in his report occompanying the President's message, urging a further increase of the pay of the soldiers, as a matter of more approximative equalization with the prices which labor now commands, makes the following recommendations:

To carry into effect the third measure proposed, it is recommended that the President be authorized, under regulations to be established by law, to confer the brevet of second lieutenant upon such meritorious non-commissioned officers as may, by examination before any army board, be found qualified for the duties of commissioned officers, and to fill a certain portion of the vacancies which may occur in that grade, as now authorized by law, by attaching such non-commissioned officers, as supernumeraries, to the army, to serve according to their brevet, and be promoted as cadets under like circumstances now are.

The Secretary still further enforces the views of Mr. Macon by the following just remarks:

'Patriotism or a sense of duty will not, in time of peace, fill the ranks of an army, nor will pay alone be sufficient to develope the element of efficiency. The hope of advancement is the foundation of professional zeal and success, and the incentive should exist in the army as in civil life. Its honors and distinctions should be open to all, that they may incite the ambition and stimulate the zeal of all. In making these suggestions, I have had principally in view the improvement of the army; but it is my opinion, founded upon the opinion of our past history, that if adopted they would also produce economical results.'

And the suggestions contained in the following paragraph from the Secretary's report, proved the hearty good will with which he seems to be ready to second and carry out in detail the leading views of Mr. Macon.

The paragraph referred to, reads as follows:

'There is another class of non-commissioned officers, of long and faithful, and often highly distinguished services, who, from want of education, are not qualified to become commissioned officers, but are eminently fitted for, and deserving of, positions of subordinate responsibility and trust. To provide for the advancement of this class, it is respectfully recommended that authority be granted to appoint a limited number of fort-keepers, or barrack masters, to be employed at such of our permanent fortifications as are not occupied by troops, and as substitutes for the civil agents employed by the quartermaster's and engineer's departments, receiving a compensation intermediate between that of the highest grade of non-commissioned officers. These duties would be as efficiently performed, and at a diminished expense to the government. These suggestions, if carried out, will not be burdensome to the service by increasing the number of officers beyond its wants, nor expensive beyond commensurate advantages.'

The country is indebted to Mr. Davis for this democratic performance of his duty."

After quoting some interesting facts from the same chapter, which show the importance of making promotions from the ranks, as the best method of securing to the service, those whom nature designed for officers by temperament and capacity, and which refer to the practice of other nations, the writer in the Democrat closes thus:

"Benton might have well added, that, in this system of promotion from the ranks, lay the secret of success of the French armies against the armies of Europe combined. The tactics of Frederick the Great were by it overthrown in one pitched battle. Jena taught the Prussians a lesson by which they profited. Their army was nationalized, promotions from the ranks introduced. The mighty will of the many was brought to bear on the enemy, whilst previously the masses were inanimate, listless tools, machines moved by the commander according to certain long-accustomed manœuvres, without that they took any interest whatsoever in the disputes of their masters. To this end is the tendency of our present system. The thorough reform of the West Point academy, and promotion from the rank and file, are the remedy."

GREEK CHURCH. Such as it was, the Greek church flourished during centuries when the Sclavonians and Russians were immersed in paganism. It was about the end of the ninth century that the Sclavonians, Arentani, and certain provinces of Dalmatia, sent a solemn embassy to Constantinople, to declare their resolution of submitting to the Emperor, and embracing, at the same time, the Christian religion; which caused great rejoicing, and missionaries were dispatched to convert the people. A bishop was also sent; and such was the beginning and first dawn of Christianity among the rude warlike Russians who inhabited the Ukraine, and then, as now, threatened the peace and independence of the Crecian Empire. Poland came next in the wake; and in 987 Wlodimir, Duke of Russia and Muscovy, who had six years before married Anne, the sister of the Grecian Emperor, Basilius the Second, was persuaded by her to be baptized, and his subjects followed the example of their Prince; and this is the true date of the establishment of Christianity among the people, who have sainted Wlodimir and his dutchess, and continue to worship them, particularly at Kiova, where they were interred.

From this date to 1489, the Russian-Greek Christian church and people remained under the jurisdiction of the Patriarch of Constantinople, when Jeremiah, the ruling authority in a competition for the office against another candidate, Metrophanes, (for it was usually carried by intrigue add bribery,) in order to obtain the assistance and pecuriary succors of his Russian Brethren, conceded the independence of the Patriarchate of Moscovy to Job, the Bishop of Rostow; still reserving a sort of paramount right to an initiatory suffrage, and a tribute of five hundred gold ducats. Very shortly after, these obligations were annulled.

Here, then, was the first emancipation of the Russian from the superiority of the Turkish head, amounting, indeed, to all but an equality, but to nothing more; and we must see how the Emperor Nicholas can found his claim to supremacy on such a ground, or any other afterwards seized by its civil rulers.

London Illustrated News.

A man in California, under sentence of death by hanging, asked the Sheriff the evening previous to his execution—"I say, Sheriff, what hour is that little affair of mine to come off?"

AN EXAMPLE. In Aarau, a town of 6 to 8,000 inhabitants, in Switzerland, the Protestants and Catholics have but one church. They share it peaceably together. What is more, considering man's prejudices, they have but one grave yard, and their dust mingles.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLIES AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—LEONARD SCOTT & Co., New York, continue to Re-publish the following British Periodicals, viz:

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative.)
2. THE EDINBURG REVIEW (Whig.)
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the year 1854. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

Arrangements are in progress for the receipt of early sheets from the British Publishers, by which we shall be able to place *all* our Reprints in the hands of subscribers about as soon as they can be furnished with the foreign copies. Although this will involve a very large outlay on our part, we shall continue to furnish the Periodicals at the same low rates as heretofore, viz:

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.

In all the principal Cities and Towns, these works will be delivered, through Agents, FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but Twenty-four Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but Twelve Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

Remittances and communications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
54 *Gold Street, New York.*

N. B.—L. S. & Co, have recently published, and have now for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and Prof. Norton, of Yale College, New Haven, complete in 2 vols. royal octavo, containing 1600 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price in muslin binding, $6.

☞ *This work is* NOT *the old "Book of the Farm," lately* RESUSCITATED *and thrown upon the market.*

New York, Dec. 19, 1853. 102—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers, which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills, seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, heavy twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

WAYNE INSTITUTE & NORMAL COLLEGE.—GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.—WM. ROBINSON, President, and Principal of the Classical Department. John Robinson, Principal of the English Department, and Professor of Mathematics.

Miss Emily Webb, Principal of the Female Schools.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. Thos. Ruffin, Wm. K. Lane, Richard Washington, John A. Green, Wm. T. Dortch, J. J. Baker, Wm. B. Edmundson, John T. Kennedy, Council Best, Wm. C. Bryan and William Robinson.

The Spring Session of each year will open on the 1st Monday in January, and close on the 4th Friday in May.

The Fall term will open on the 1st Monday in July, and close on the 4th Friday in November.

The school is in a flourishing condition, and the large number of students already in attendance, fully attests the wide spread reputation of Mr. Robinson as a thorough and practical teacher, who, with competent assistants, are laboring with indefatigable zeal, for the prosperity of the Institution.

There will be an Annual Examination at the close of each Spring Term, and in order to prepare creditably for this, it is earnestly desired that students should be always present at the opening of each session.

For rates of tuition, terms of admission &c., address the Principal. JOHN A. GREEN, *Secretary.*

Goldsborough, Nov. 2, 1853. 104—1

LOUISBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.—Franklin County, N. C. A. H. RAY and JANE A RAY, *Principals and Teachers in the Solid Branches.* MISS E. W. CURTIS, *Piano, Vocal Music.* MISS S. P. Adams, *Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting.* Miss M. L. PLEASANTS, *Penmanship, English Branches.* MISS A. E. KIMBRO', *Guitar, English Branches.*

The next Session begins the 1st Monday in January. Board and washing, $45 per session. Tuition as formerly. The situation has superior advantages as regards health and good society. Persons desiring further information will have a Circular forwarded on application to the Principal.

JOHN D. HAWKINS,
President of the Board.

December 1, 1853. 1001—5w.

KNAPP OF REEDS MALE ACADEMY, GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.—The 1st Session of this School will commence on the 2d Monday in January next, under the charge of Mr. Samuel Clement, a young gentleman of some experience as a teacher. The Academy is situated 15 miles west of Oxford, on the Oxford and Hillsborough road, in a healthy location.

Good Board can be had in the neighborhood for $5 per month, no extra charges for lights, &c.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Elementary English Branches,	$5,00
Arithmetic and the higher English branches,	7,50
Languages,	10,00

ALEX. FLEMING, *Sec'y. Board Trustees.*

Knap of Reeds, Dec. 5, 1853. 7—

☞ Spirit of the Age copy twice, and send bill to this Office.

WARRENTON N. C. FEMALE SEMINARY.—The next Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY the 16th of January ensuing. The corps of Teachers will consist of ten or more, experienced in their various departments. Professor Vincent Cmola will again have charge of the Musical Department with competent Assistants.

The situation of the Seminary is beautiful, with ample space for exercise and recreation. Those who may desire more minute information as to terms, &c., can have a Circular sent to their address.

DANIEL TURNER, Principal.

Warrenton, N. C., Dec. 16, 1853. 10—12

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, WARRENTON, N. C.—R. A. EZELL, A. M., *Principal*, assisted by competent Instructors. The Spring Session will commence on the second Monday in January, 1854.

TERMS:

Board for the session of five months,	$50,00
Fuel and Lights in Room,	5,00
Tuition in Languages and Mathematics,	17,50
" in English Branches,	12,50
" in French, (extra,)	10,00
Fuel in School Room,	1,00

For particulars see Catalogue.

Warrenton, Dec. 16, 1853. 10—w

CASTALIA MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTES.—*Castalia, Nash County, N. C.*—Rev. JOHN C. AVERITT, Principal Male Department; Mrs. HELEN A. AVERITT, Principal Female Department.—The next session of these Institutions will open on the first Monday in January, and close the last Friday in May. Terms of tuition same as heretofore.

Those desiring more particular information can obtain a Circular by addressing John A. Harrison, Belforn, Nash County, N. C.

Castalia, Nash County, N. C., Nov. 24, 1863. 1001—3t.

FRANKLINTON MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C. MR. & MRS. D. S. RICHARDSON, Principals. This Institute opens on the 1st MONDAY in January. The two Departments distinct. For a Circular address

S. A. CRUDUP,
Sec'y of the Board.

December 16, 1853. 9—

WARRENTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The 26th semi-annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st MONDAY in January, 1854.

Pupils will be received at any time during the Session and charged only from the time of entrance. For Circulars and further particulars apply to the Principals,

GRAVES & WILCOX,
Warrenton, N. C.

December 16, 1853. 9—3m.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JAN. 7, 1854.

AN "INDIGNANT PATRIOT."

The Editor of the Norfolk News, it seems, was an applicant for office under the administration, and having failed, he is quite indignant. He opened recently on the administration, whereupon the Richmond Enquirer has given him a dressing he will not soon forget. The Enquirer says:

"How is that? What has kindled the fierce resentment of this indignant patriot? By what sad misfortune did the Administration forfeit the confidence of this faithful friend, and incur the penalty of his undying hate? The mystery is easily solved—the story soon told. *The editor of the Norfolk News is an unsuccessful applicant for patronage and a rejected suitor for place.* Of the fifty thousand clamorous birds of prey who flocked to Washington on the advent of the present Administration, there was none more eager than he in the pursuit of plunder. He flew from department to department with marvellous velocity, and courted official favor with unparalleled importunity. At first ambition determined his selection of place, but he gradually grew less aspiring, and finally concluded to be content with an humble clerkship. Unfortunately his modest worth was not appreciated by the "graceless knaves" of the Cabinet, and he abandoned Washington in deep disgust. The rude repulse shattered his courage, but he soon ralied his forces, and made a descent on the Custom House at Norfolk. Here again he met with defeat, but the unconquerable will impelled him to still another effort. Baffled in his pursuit of office, his cupidity took now another direction, and he made application for government advertising, with but indifferent success. This is the man who presumes to impeach the motives of gentlemen, and who makes such parade of his *independence.*"

The country is somewhat troubled, about this time, with these "indignant patriots." You may know them—these

"Turbulent mutters of stifled treason,"

by their expessions of independence of party obligations—by their disinterested regard for the President, fearing as they evidently do, that his Cabinet will destroy both him and the Democracy in the same breath—by their sympathies, ill-concealed, with the factious and disappointed of other States. We are not venturing too far when we say, that ninety-nine out of one hundred of those professing Democrats throughout the country, who are urging, whether privately or publicly, their little objections to the course of the administration, and thus playing into the hands of the Whigs, are either disappointed by the action of the Democracy at the polls, or "indignant" because *they* failed to get office. The Democratic people know who these "indignant patriots" are, and they will act accordingly. The Washington Correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer says:

"But, of one thing, you may be assured, the President and his Cabinet are a *unit—one* in design, *one* in mutual confidence, *one* in action. They are men of transcendent ability and experience and affairs. They have all held prominent position in State and national councils, or in important judicial transactions in their own localities. They are patriots, of intellect, of practical wisdom, of common sense and of reflection, applying the experience of the past to the future wants of the community. Their only ambition is to render the government, committed to their care, beneficial to the prosperity and happiness of the people. To this end, they will pursue the even tenor of their way, without regard to unreasonable clamors on the right or left hand of the path. The idea of pleasing every body, exploded with the ancient fable of the man and the ass.

But it would be preposterous to pretend that this administration has not its political opponents. In this respect it shares the fortunes of the administrations of Washington, of Jefferson, of Jackson and of every other President. Right or wrong, a President will have his political opponents. He enters the office with this expectation. Gen. Pierce is not exempt from the common allotment."

HIGH PRICE OF HANDS.

The last Murfreesborough Gazette says:

"Yesterday several negroes, belonging to the estates of David Gatling and Wm. H. Sears, were hired out publicly in this place, for the ensuing year, at prices ranging from $110 to $114. One negro man brought $130. These prices were given for ordinary field hands."

The Norfolk Argus says:

"We have never known the demand for negroes greater, nor that description of labor scarcer or higher than at the present season. Such is the price asked that it will operate seriously on that portion of the farming interest which has to rely chiefly on hired help. Many of our farmers, rather than engage at the present rates, consider it more prudent to curtail materially their agricultural operations. Ordinary field hands have commanded as high as one hundred and fifty dollars, and No. 1 laborers have readily brought $225, accompanied with a life insurance for the value of the slave. The great demand for laborers in this section proceeds from the turpentine regions in North and South Carolina and Georgia, as well as the works of railroad improvements which are soon to commence, and we fear that considerable inconvenience will be experienced the present year in the prosecution of these schemes."

Negro men have hired in this region, for turpentine getting, for from $175 to $250, taxes and insurance being cheerfully paid by the persons hiring. Indeed the mining, timber and turpentine interests have created such a demand for labor that the result must be more or less injurious, at least for a time, to the agricultural interest. A farmer can hardly afford to pay $150 to $200 for hands, notwithstanding the prices of grain, cotton, and tobacco are now better than for years past. We are gratified, however, that labor is in such demand among us. Much more of it than heretofore will be brought into requisition, and the wealth of the State will be proportionally augmented.

CAPT. NICHOLS, an eminent architect, of Jackson, died at Lexington, Holmes county, a few days since. The Mississippian says:

"Capt. Nichols was a native of England. He had been a resident of this State some fifteen or eighteen years. He was the architect of our noble Capitol, of the Governor's mansion, the State prison, the University buildings at Oxford, and many other tasteful public and private buildings in this State as well as of the North Carolina Capitol at Raleigh, one of the noblest structures on the continent, and of the Alabama Capitol, and other public buildings at Tuscalossa. Capt. Nichols had attained to extreme old age—85 years. He has left enduring monuments of his genius, and will long be remembered for many excellent qualities as a man and a citizen."

The design of the Capitol of North Carolina was made by the late Mr. Towns of New Haven, assisted by A. J. Davis of New York, at that time a pupil. Mr. Nichols added the East and West Porticoes, improving the exterior but lessening the size of some of the rooms.

THE SUGAR INTEREST. Eighty millions of dollars are invested in the sugar business in Florida, Louisiana and Texas, the only States where sugar is made from the cane. The product is over 800,000 hogsheads annually; the importation of foreign sugars is 350,000 hogsheads.

☞ Hamilton C. Jones, Esq., of Rowan, has been appointed Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

☞ The Bank of Fayetteville has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the last six months.

THE GEORGIA DEMOCRACY.

At a Convention composed of the Democratic members of the Legislature of Georgia, and other distinguished men of the party, recently held in the Capitol at Milledgeville, the following Resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the principles and sentiments declared by the National Democratic Convention of 1852, remain in unimpaired strength as the bond which draws together the democracy of every section of our country in sympathy and union, and that the Democratic party of Georgia avail itself of this occasion to reiterate its cordial acquiesence in them.

Resolved, That we recognise in President Pierce, a long tried, patriotic and consistent exponent of these principles and sentiments—that his exposition of them in his Inaugural Address and recent message to Congress meets with our full concurrence, and having unabated confidence in his fidelity to them, we pledge to his administration our cordial support, and view its friends as our friends, its opponents as our opponents.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Georgia emphatically avows its construction of the Baltimore Platform of 1852, in reference to the slavery question to be a distinct repudiation of the principle of the Wilmot Proviso, in any future organization of territory now in our possession, or hereafter to be acquired, and that we cannot recognise any one as belonging to the democratic party, who shall seek to enforce, or shall advocate this principle so repudiated.

Resolved, That while our warmest sympathies are due to those Northern Democrats who, amidst the storm of fanaticism on the slavery question, which has raged in past years in their section of the Union, stood firmly by the rights of the South, we recognise as Democrats all our fellow citizens of the North who now stand firmly with us on the platform of the National Democratic party, and are therefore pledged to defend the South from any future assaults upon her institutions.

Resolved, That to the ascendency and integrity of the national democratic party, based as it is upon the principles recognised in its platform, the people of the South can confidently look, as a guarantee for the preservation of the reserved rights of the States, within the Union, and especially of their constitutional rights with reference to the institution of slavery."

These Resolutions are full and explicit; they embody the true sentiments of the Southern Democracy in relation to the slavery question and the administration. They are the result of the cordial union recently effected in Georgia between the "Union" and "Southern Rights" Democrats. We concur with the Richmond Enquirer that the work "would have been incomplete and unsatisfactory, if the Democrats of Georgia had effected a reconciliation without reference to the administration. Their union is the more solid and stable in being the result of devotion to principle, and they give an earnest of the efficiency of their future service in the party, by striking a blow at the start in behalf of the administration. The moral effect of the action of the Georgia Democracy, will be obvious and decisive. Their declaration of allegiance to the administration, is a terrible blow to the designs of those who reckoned the Democrats of Georgia among the malcontents, while it affords encouragement and support to such as have not wavered in the discharge of their duty."

The foregoing Resolutions, it will be observed, are silent in relation to the public lands; and yet Georgia is one of the old thirteen, with a debt quite as heavy as that of North Carolina. Her people are content that the old doctrine shall prevail—that the public lands shall remain in the hands of the federal government, to be managed by the government as a "prudent proprietor" would his own lands, for the benefit of all the parties to the compact. So of Tennessee, whose debt will soon reach eight millions of dollars; and so of Virginia, whose debt is some twenty millions. Indeed, Virginia, we believe, has never to this day availed herself of the benefits of the deposite act of 1836; but her portion of the money is in Bank, and though her taxes are very high and her debt quite heavy, yet no one rises in his place in her Assembly and moves, with any prospect of success, that this money shall be accepted and used. North Carolina pursued, and as we think upon the whole, properly, a different course; yet this cannot diminish our admiration for a people, who, rather than incur in this respect the shadow of an imputation of dependence on the central government, deliberately and steadily refuse millions of money, and that too at a period when they so much need it to pay their debts and for educational and improvement purposes.

The proposition to divide the lands or their proceeds is but a proposition in disguise *to assume the State debts*—a policy against which the Republicans of the country have uniformly contended. It is a part of the entire series of federal measures, inseparably intertwined with a protective tariff, a national Bank, assumption of the pecuniary obligations of the States; and it would inevitably lead, sooner or later, to the destruction of State rights and the establishment on their ruins of a splendid consolidated government. There can be no doubt of it. Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee perceive it to be so; Jackson and Calhoun so regarded it; and that Democrat, whatever the present may disclose to threaten or confuse, who sails with the flag-ship, old Virginia, or walks by the lights of Jackson and Calhoun, can neither go astray nor fall. *Principle!* brother Democrats, *principle!* Stand to that, and leave consequences to themselves. The people are competent to govern themselves; they understand this question much better than some politicians suppose. They are disgusted, and it is not surprising they should be, at the hypocrisy of Whig leaders on this subject. They were told, in 1840, that they should have *their* share of the land proceeds; but Whiggery, as soon as it got into power, passed a bill giving some four millions of acres to the new States, and providing for distributing certain proceeds among the old States; but at the next session they repealed that portion of the act relating to the old States, and cut them off from the money, but left these millions of acres, and that too of the best lands, in the possession of the new. Their own President, Mr. Fillmore, signed bills granting millions of acres to the new States; their last National Convention was silent on the land question; and yet these Whig leaders have the assurance to complain of Democrats for squandering the lands when not the first bill of the kind has been signed by President Pierce! These facts are known to the people; and they are, we repeat, competent in every respect to act upon them.

☞ The new Episcopal Church in this City was consecrated on Thursday last by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson. Several Ministers from a distance were in attendance.

PERSONAL. We are pleased to see in the City, in attendance on the Supreme Court, Hon. Asa Biggs, of Martin, Col. David Reid, of Duplin, Mr. Kelly of Moore, and Mr. Troy, of Anson.

Hon. Thomas Ruffin is also in town.

☞ The throng at the Presidential mansion on the 1st. January, was very great. The Secretaries dwellings were crowded as usual.

☞ A writer in the last Democratic Pioneer, over the signature of "Northampton," strongly urges the Hon. Calvin Graves, of Caswell, as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

The Potiphar Papers (*reprinted from Putnam's Monthly.*) These papers would have afforded us many a hearty laugh could we have looked upon the scenes there depicted as a libel or a caricature; but we are satisfied, from our own experience and the testimony of others, that the picture is a sad and sober reality, drawn by a master's hand. That the "best society" here described has any counter part in this country may well be doubted, for it is a misnomer to call this the best society. In the words of our author, "Who make this country? From whom is its character of unparalleled enterprise, heroism and success derived? Who have given it its place in the respect and fear of the world? Who annually recruit its energies, confirm its progress and secure its triumph? Who are its characteristic children, the pith, the sinew, the bone of its prosperity? Who found and direct and continue its manifold institutions of mercy and education? Who are essentially Americans? Indignant friend, these classes, wherever they may be, are the "best society," because they alone are the representatives of its character and cultivation." These papers have no doubt been read by many in the pages of the "Monthly" in which they first appeared, but to those who have not seem them, we can recommend them as affording an hour's entertainment, and perhaps they may cause some deep and serious thoughts on the tendency of the increasing luxury and extravagance prevailing in our country.

Health Trip to the Tropics, by N. P. Willis. The writings of Willis are so well known that it is scarcely necessary to do more than give the title and contents of this volume. It seems to consist of a number of letters written by Willis for the Home Journal during his Southern trip, and here collected. We must not look for much earnest or serious thinking in Willis' writings; but there are few who excel him in that lively off-hand description of men and manners, which have the charm of novelty, and is almost equal to seeing with one's own eyes. Among the most interesting letters are those describing the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, one of those natural wonders which would repay a trip across the Atlantic far more even than those old cathedrals and feudal castles which attract so many Americans who have never seen the more mighty and wonderful works of God in their own country. What are all the piles of men's erecting, to this spacious cavern, extending miles under ground and forming halls, domes, pits, mountains, such as the light of the sun never shone upon? Willis seems to have taken a step from the West Indies to Kentucky and back again to the Islands, but we care not for the suddenness of the change since he introduces his readers to such glorious scenes.

For sale at Pomeroy's.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

We copy from the New York Herald the following items of literary intelligence:

"Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is busy with the proof sheets of her "Journal in Europe." A free-soil and progress in general magazine was to have been commenced by her publishers on the beginning of the new year; but there was a flare-up of some sort, we believe, and the scheme has been abandoned. It is doubtful whether a partizan magazine of the description proposed could be successful, notwithstanding the fact that 400,000 copies of "Uncle Tom" have been sold in this country.

Mr. Benton's "Thirty Years in the Senate" is rapidly passing through the press, and will make two very large octavo volumes, printed with small type in double columns. There is a prospect that this work will have a larger sale than any historical composition ever printed. Already more than fifty thousand copies, at $5 per copy, have been subscribed for, and it is anticipated that in the first year after its appearance it will attain to a circulation of not not less than one hundred thousand copies—a success, for so expensive a publication, without parallel in all the world.

The North American Review has gone into the hands of Crosby & Nichols, of Boston, who have cashiered Professor Bowen, who had nearly run the work into the ground, and engaged Dr. Peabody to be its editor. The Southern Quarterly Review has also changed proprietors, but it will still be edited by Dr. Simms. Dr. Huntington, author of "Alice," "The Forest," &c., has gone to Baltimore to edit the Roman Catholic magazine, published there; and a new review—The Episcopal Quarterly—is to appear in this city in a few days.

William Gilmore Simms is the most prolific of American novelists. He has written under various names, nearly as many novels and romances as Mr. James, and he keeps pace with that industrious gentleman in every year's production. A new and very handsome edition of all his works has just been commenced, and will be completed in forty or fifty volumes, of which the series of Revolutionary tales, "The Partisan," "The Yemasee," &c., will make five. His "Poems," in two volumes, will be out next week.

A son of the late Richard Henry Wilde has in preparation the "Life, Letters and Literary Remains" of that accomplished gentleman and elegant scholar. Mr. Wilde is known to have left nearly completed a critical memoir of Dante—Tasso; and, besides his graceful and original poems a collection of Italian songs, which he had translated while residing in Tuscany.

Mr. Bancroft's sixth volume, concluding the "History of the American Revolution," is about half printed, and will probably be in the market by the beginning of February. The author will doubtless proceed immediately with the additional three volumes, to close with Mr. Madison's administration and the second war with Great Britain.

Bohn, the great English publisher—whose books have the correctness of the Aldine editions, every advantage of intelligent and learned annotation, and the most convenient form—is to commence with the new year a "Historical Library," to comprise the best English historians—Hume, Gibbon, Robertson, &c., —with the best histories from other languages. No popular libraries have ever been selected so judiciously as those of Bohn, and their unparalleled cheapness insures for them a circulation wherever the English tongue is understood.

Shiel, the Irish orator, contributed, several years ago, to Campbell's new monthly magazine, a series of "Sketches of the Irish Bar," which Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, who has for some resided in this city, will republish in a few days, with numerous additions. The work will be one of the most entertaining in the whole range of anecdotal biography."

ESCAPE OF SMITH O'BRIEN. It has been already mentioned in this paper, that a report had reached New York that Smith O'Brien had escaped from Van Dieman's Land. It is said that a letter was received by the steamer of Friday, at the Citizen office, announcing the fact that the family of Smith O'Brien, at Limerick, had received authentic intelligence of his escape. The letter, dated at Dublin, stating the particulars of his flight, will appear in the first number of the Citizen, which is the new paper soon to be published by John Mitchel.

The Freeman's Journal has the following from the Limerick (Ireland) Reporter, dated Dec. 15:

"We have just been handed a letter from a highly respectable Irishman, resident in Melbourne, giving full details of the escape of Smith O'Brien from the penal exile to which the British government doomed him, and from which he has been released by the courage and fidelity of a few friends in the colony, and the sympathizing aid of the commander of an American trading vessel which was in the offing to take him away to the free shores of Columbia. There is no doubt whatever of the fact; and we need not state that we feel considerable pleasure in being the first medium of announcing it. The writer of this letter was one of those who assisted Smith O'Brien in his escape. We may add that Smith O'Brien was bound by no parole."

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Our reports from the seat of war are, as usual, quite contradictory, but, as far as we are able to digest them into a consistent account, they show a great victory gained by the Russians at Achalrik, on the Armenian frontier, the taking of the important fortress of Alexandropolis by the Turks, the accession of Persia to the Russian side, and the movement of the combined fleets into the Black Sea. We subjoin some of the details:

The news of the disaster at Sinope is officially confirmed, and reached the Porte on the 3d December. Upon the receipt of this information the British and French ambassadors had immediately dispatched two steam-frigates from the combined squadrons to Sinope, and two other steam-frigates to Varna, for the purpose of procuring precise intelligence.

It is stated by the Russian accounts that the Turkish squadron, subsequently destroyed at Sinope, was engaged in conveying forces to attack Soucham Kaleh, and that it was pursued into the port of Sinope by the Russian fleet.

It is reported that the British Chargé d'Affaires at Teheran has suspended his diplomatic relations with the Persian Government, in consequence of that Power having resolved, as it is said, to take part against the Ottoman Porte, and to march an army to the frontier. This movement on the part of the Shah of Persia had for some time been apprehended, as his relations with Turkey were such as to induce him to take advantage of the increasing difficulties which encompass the Ottoman empire. The intelligence, however, still requires positive confirmation.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The *Prussian Correspondence*, in a semi-official article, says: "The basis of the new project of mediation (that which is put forward by the Four Powers) is the maintenance of the previously existing treaties between Russia and Turkey. The Vienna protocol pronounces in favor of the integrity of the Ottoman empire, but at the same time also, in favor of the maintenance of the treaties of Kutschuk Kainarjil and of Adrianople. Moreover, proceeds the same authority, the proposals for peace which Turkey is invited to make, may be modified by further negotiations, should they not attain the assent of Russia. The negotiations relative to the treaty of peace will take place directly between the plenipotentiaries of the belligerent Powers, and the participation of European diplomacy will be limited to softening down the opposition of litigous pretensions by this conciliatory intervention. It is evident, says the semi-official writer, that in acting thus the Four Powers have no intention of meddling in the difference itself, as indeed they have no right to do.

VIENNA, Dec. 13.—the Lloyd states that at the capture of the fort of Safa, near Shef katil, by the Turks, the Russians lost 400 killed. The same journal, and with it the Ost Deutsche Post, announces that in the renewed attack on Shef katil on the 17th the Russians were repulsed with heavy loss. The attempt was made to land troops, but the men, in number 1,800, were compelled to return to their ships, leaving 400 killed and wounded, and one gun. Schamyl and Selim Pacha, operating in concert, were gradually approaching each other, and taking the fortresses on their line of march. Prince Woronzoff was surrounded at Tiflis, and his retreat was cut off.

The Lloyd's despatch states that the large and important fortress of Alexandropolis, or Gumri, was besieged by the Turks; and the Ost Deutsche Post announces its actual capture. The latter journal adds that Redoubt-Kaleh, on the Black sea coast, and Kislar had been taken by the Turks.

VIENNA, Thursday morning, 16th.—The Russian General Andronikoff has totally defeated the Turks in a battle at Akabalsik, on the borders of Turkish Armenia. The Turks left 4,000 slain on the field.

A RUSSIAN BULLETIN.

The following bulletin was posted on the Bourse at Odessa, on the 5th of December:

"The Russian fleet, under the command of Admiral Nachimoff, has met in the Black Sea a Turkish and Egyptian fleet, composed of eighteen ships—two-deckers, frigates, corvettes, together with two steamers of 500 horse-power, and two others of 300 horse-power. After a long engagement the following Turkish ships have been destroyed or captured:

One of 64 guns; no name given.
One of 60 guns; no name given.
One of 52 guns; Nezrami Effendi.
One of 50 guns; Ahmet Ali.
One of 46 guns; Nazim Fessim.
One of 22 guns; Fessi Mahmoud.
Two steamers of 20 guns each.
Two transports.
One ditto, British transport.

The engagement took place near Sinope. Five thousand Turks have been killed, and many taken prisoners. Osman Pasha, who was wounded, has also been taken prisoner. Several officers, both English and French, were on board the Turkish fleet."

ENGLAND.

RESIGNATION OF LORD PALMERSTON. Viscount Palmerston (says the London Times of December 16th) has tendered his resignation of the office of Secretary of State for the Home Department, and has therefore ceased, within the last 48 hours, to form a part of her Majesty's Government, if that resignation has been accepted by the Crown. Whatever may be the surprise which this announcement may excite in the public mind, that surprise will be considerably augmented when the cause which has induced Lord Palmerston to withdraw from the present Administration is accurately known. That cause, we may confidently state, is unconnected with the foreign policy of the Government; it has not arisen out of the difficulties of the Eastern question, nor is it true that the differences of opinion on that subject have manifested themselves with such force as to lead to the retirement of any member of the Administration. The ground on which Lord Palmerston is said to rest his inability to remain in the present Cabinet, and to share in the responsibility of the measures of the approaching session, is distinctly and exclusively his decided opposition to the Reform bill which has been prepared under the direction of Lord John Russell, and assented to by the other members of the Government. It has been understood for some weeks past that the projected measure of Parliamentary reform had been referred to a committee of five members of the Cabinet, of whom Lord Palmerston was one; and, as his opposition to schemes of Parliamentary reform was no secret, he was placed on that committee in order that he might have ample opportunities for considering the provisions of the bill and stating his objections to them. Lorld Palmerston, no doubt, gave to the committee the able and vigorous assistance and attention which he is accustomed to devote to public affairs, but it seems, from the result, that his objections to the principle of the measure were to be diminished or overcome.

FRANCE.

FRENCH INTERVENTION.—A French Cabinet courier left Paris on Wednesday, the 14th instant, with despatches to the Ambassador at Constantinople. It is scarcely necessary to say that the despatches he bears must be of the highest importance, and they are believed to contain instructions for the military Ambassador at the Sublime Porte suited to the exigency of the moment. Their purport has not transpired, but it is very naturally surmised that the Admirals are enjoined to carry into execution the orders which they had previously received to protect the Turkish fleets and the Asiatic coast from aggression, and, if aggression be committed, to publish the perpetrator or avenge what they could not prevent.

LATEST BY MAIL AT LIVERPOOL.

The affair at Akalisk is generally exaggerated. There have been several collisions between Turkish and Russian ships in the Black Sea. Three steamers of the Turkish squadron came in contact with a Russian force in the Black Sea. A severe engagement ensued, from which two of the steamers escaped, and the third, an Egyptian, was blown up by the captain rather than surrender. Towards the end of November, a Turkish brig was driven by stress of weather to Serpent's Island, between the mouth of the Danube and Odessa, where the main part of the Russian force happened to be. They fired into and sunk the brig, and every soul on board perished. The Turkish steamers that were sent out with arms and ammunition for the Caucasus returned safely to Constantinople, on 29th November, having indeed their cargoes in safety. An engagement took place between the steamers and a Russian frigate and brig, but the latter withdrew in a very dismantled state to the roadstead of Sohound. The entire Turkish flete is under orders to enter the Black Sea. At Cheflikir a Russian force was repulsed with great loss. One steamer was knocked to pieces.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO LIVERPOOL.

VIENNA, Friday evening, Dec. 16.—The Turkish embassy has received advices warranting the conclusion that the combined fleets have entered the Black Sea.

SEMLIN, Dec. 11.—Official advices state that the Russians attacked the Turkish entrenchments at Kalafat.

PARIS, Friday evening.—It is currently reported that the allied fleets have been ordered into the Black Sea.

LONDON, Saturday morning.—The Turkish Embassy has received advices of the Sinope engagement. They do not differ much from the published accounts. The Russians lost two of their largest ships. The town was totally destroyed.

The opinion very general prevails that Lord Palmerston did retire on account of Eastern politics. Lord John Russel is spoken of as his successor. Lord Lansdowne is also expected to resign. Lord Panmure (Fox Maule) has been sent for by the Cabinet.

For the Standard.

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 31, 1853.

MR. HOLDEN: *Sir*—I am pleased to see that Mr. Rencher, Chairman of the State Central Democratic Committee, has requested that body to assemble in your city on the 20th of next month. I trust the Committee will come forward with promptness and zeal, and in a spirit of harmony prepare the armor and sharpen the steel for the fight, which from all the lights before us—the early movement of the enemy—and the determination so emphatically expressed in certain quarters to "maintain the faith delivered by the fathers"—will certainly be a warm one.

I trust the meeting will be unanimous upon one subject—the subject of the Public Lands—and that no member of the same will be disposed to fly off in a tangent from the safe and wholesome course of the party upon the subject; and, Sir, let me add to the warm congratulations of other members of the party for your course upon that subject, and especially your course in the last Congressional campaign, my own thanks and the assurance of Democratic support and cooperation throughout the State. As a Western man in feeling and interest, I sincerely trust that no unhappy feuds and new-fangled principles may be brought forward. Let us have the same old race, over again, and let the battle be fought in the same old way, and as nearly as possible by the same invincible and matchless champion. It is true we cannot have the gallant David S. Reid, but if you will allow the suggestion, there is a gentleman and a champion in the person of Col. David Reid of Duplin, well worthy to be his successor in the field and in the Chair. Col. Reid has for several years served his party and his constituents ably and faithfully in both branches of the General Assembly—was upon the Democratic Electoral ticket, in 1844—is an able lawyer, a clear headed and successful politician, a high minded and amiable man. I suggest his name in all deference to the choice of others, and without disparagement to the claims of other gentlemen whose names I see proposed. A DEMOCRAT.

A NEW PIANO. It is well known that Liszt, considered by many the greatest pianist in the world, has withdrawn himself from public life for a year or two past. "Spiridion," the entertaining Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas, says his retirement was caused by dissatisfaction with the piano—it would no longer accomplish his desires. He has accordingly devoted all his energies to the production of a new instrument, and the best piano-makers of Germany and Russia were employed in the task. The work is said to be accomplished, and "Spiridion" writes:

"M. Alexandre wrote to him recently, informing him that he had succeeded in making the desired instrument. M. Liszt flew hither. M. Alexandre's invention is not merely a piano; there are three finger-boards, superposed one on the other, and which give to the player power of combining all the effects of a full orchestra, two of the finger-boards are pianos, the other calls into existence flutes, clarionettes, hautbois, violins, violoncellos, human voices—everything, an organ, wind instrument, cord instruments. The piano may now join the stage coach, and signal telegraph, and the other discarded wonders of our ancestors. Its day is ending."

BAYARD TAYLOR. The New York Tribune announces the arrival home of Mr. Bayard Taylor, its corresponding editor. The Tribune states that Mr. Taylor will at once devote himself to preparing his travels for publication, and a book on Africa may soon be expected from his pen. He will also be heard as a lecturer in different parts of the country, numerous and pressing invitations having preceded his arrival here.

SALE EXTRAORDINARY. Mr. J. L. Bryan, of Moore county, sold at Public Auction, on the 20th inst., a pack of ten Hounds, trained for hunting runaways, for the sum of $1540. The highest price paid for any one dog was $301, lowest price $75; average for the ten $154. The terms of sale were 6 months' credit, with approved security and interest from date.

Fayetteville Observer.

The Cedars of Lebanon have diminished from a forest to a sacred grove, guarded by a priest and protected by a superstition. The prophecy of Isaiah has long since been fulfilled, and "Lebanon is turned into a fruitful field," the rest of the trees of his forest are so few that a child may write them. The cedars of Lebanon scarcely occupy a space equal to two acres of ground! But Lebanon is a fruitful field; the mulberry tree yields its luscious fruit, and its more useful leaves, with graceful luxuriance; and in its valleys the harvests wave spontaneously in autumn.

New Quarterly Review for October.

CONGRESS—SATURDAY.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

In the House various reports, petitions &c., were presented and appropriately referred. Mr. Bissell reported a joint resolution, presenting the thanks of Congress and a sword to Major General John E. Wool for gallant services in the war with Mexico.

The House adjourned until Tuesday.

Union.

MARRIED,

In Greene County, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. John W. Thompson, of Goldsboro', to Miss Vicey L. Exum, daughter of the late John Exum, Esqr.

In Washington, Beaufort county, on the 22nd, of Dec. 1853, by the Rev. James Stratton, S. S. Satchwell, M. D. of New Hanover co., to Miss Elizabeth N. Vandevveer of Washington.

In Chatham County on 14th inst., by G. W. Goldston, Esq., Mr. Benjamin Crutchfield to Miss Betsey Clark.

DIED,

At "Rocky Lount," his residence, four miles south of Jacksonville, Ala., of typhoid fever, on the 4th inst,, in the 32nd year of his age, Dr. James J. Skelton. Before being taken sick, the deceased expressed to his friends, a presentiment, or certain conviction on his mind, that he would soon be attacked with sickness which would prove fatal, and afterwards uniformly believed that he would not recover. A number of years ago he made a profession of religion, and became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. When first taken sick he manifested great anxiety mingled with many distressing doubts and fears, respecting his soul's salvation; but some four days before his death, became perfectly reconciled on the subject and expressed his confidence to several of his relatives. The deceased left no family, having never been married, but leaves a father, four brothers and two sisters, to mourn his early death.

Marietta Advocate.

At his residence in the County of Wayne, on 28th December, of Pneumonia, John W. Sasser Esq., aged 50 years.

DUNNSVILLE MALE ACADEMY—J. HENRY NORWOOD, Principal.—The first session of this institution, under the management of the above Principal, will commence on the 2d Monday in January, 1854. Dunnsville Academy is situated in a moral and healthy neighborhood, in Wake County, North Carolina, nine miles north of Raleigh, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Tuition varying according to studies, from $7 50 to $15 per session. Board can be had convenient to the school for $6 per month. For further particulars address

PETERSON DUNN, *Secretary*,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 8th, 1853. 7—4t.

☞ Spirit of the Age copy 4 times and send account to this office.

STEAM ENGINE AND CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE!!—The subscriber having made other arrangements now offers for sale a No. 1, twenty-four horse-power, STEAM ENGINE and SAW MILL, which he warrants to be inferior to no Engine of the same capacity. As the Engine and Saw Mill have been fully tested, he deems it unnecessary to say more than to refer persons wishing to purchase to Messrs. Silas Burns, Albert Johnson, or any other competent Machinist.

THEO. H. SNOW.

Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1853. 13—tf.

VALUABLE LAND AND TOWN PROPERTY, FOR SALE.—SEVEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES OF LAND within one mile of the City of Raleigh, 250 or 300 of which are the finest and most productive low grounds in the State, are offered for sale. The cleared ground is in fine tilth, the land to be cleared is wooded grounds. This situation is well known to many of the citizens of North Carolina, but I invite capitalists from any where to come and be competitors for this estate. A life time will pass, before such an opportunity will again be presented for a valuable purchase.

I have just erected A SUPERIOR FLOURING AND TWO CORN MILLS upon the premises.—The Mills can be seen from the Dwelling House, and are therefore all the time under the proprietor's observation. The Mills are supported by the best stream that can anywhere be found, and will never lack for water, being supplied by a Canal well constructed, upwards of 3000 yards in length, and 10 feet wide, with a standing head, over 17½ feet wheel and 8 feet face.

Below this Mill, and within 400 yards, another water power can be employed, using the same water, and, in addition, three other good and constant streams. A 10 foot overshot, or an 18 foot breast, could be employed for any purposes demanded.

An extensive varied and choice Orchard is attached to the premises.

Further description of this property is deemed needless. Persons desiring to purchase will see that it is their interest to call and examine. When they do so, they will be better pleased than by reading the above.

THE TOWN PROPERTY consists of a convenient and well located lot, with a DWELLING HOUSE of six rooms, near the Central Rail Road Depot, and other vacant lots. All of which may be seen on application to

WILLIAM F. COLLINS.

January 3, 1854. 15—3t.

BOOKS FOR EVERY BODY.—Cole's American Veterinarian, a Treatise on the Diseases of Domestic Animals, by S. W. Cole, in one vol. 18mo., with plates, sheep. The best work of the kind ever issued from the American Press. 34,000 copies have been published.

Cole's American Fruit Book, by S. W. Cole, author of the American Veterinarian, in one vol. 18mo., with numerous plates, full sheep. This is undoubtedly one of the most valuable works on the subject ever published in this country. 18,000 copies published.

Schenck's Kitchen Gardener's Text Book, containing full and practical directions for the formation and management of the Kitchen Garden, by Peter A. Schenck, in one vol, 18mo., with numerous plates, sheep.

Breck's Book of Flowers, a thorough work, with full directions for the cultivation of a Flower Garden, in which is also described all the various Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, for ornamental purposes, by Joseph Breck, Seedsman and Florist, in one vol. 12mo., cloth.

Treatise on the Construction, Heating, and Ventilation of Hot Houses, by R. B. Leuchars, Scotch Garden Architect, 8vo., with a large number of engravings, plans, drawings, elevations, etc., etc., cloth. The only work on this subject ever published in America. It is highly recommended by Prof. Silliman, and other scientific gentlemen.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

ARTICLES IN ROSEWOOD, &c.—LONDON-made Portable Desks, for Ladies or Gentlemen, some of which are inlaid with pearl, have secret drawers, and are lined with silk velvet. Our assortment of Desks is very complete.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, of Rosewood, Ebony, &c. plain and furnished, in variety.

Ladies Work Boxes, of French, English and German manufacture, some of which are splendidly furnished, and are very suitable for bridal or other presents.

Glove Boxes, of rosewood, ebony, enamelled wood, &c.

Odor Boxes, of ebony, rosewood, &c., with bottles complete.

Papier Machie Goods, &c. Consisting of Port Folios, Work Boxes, Portable Desks, Tables, Port Monnaies, &c. These Goods are of the very finest quality.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

W. C. UPCHURCH, HAVING PURCHASED the interest of Mr. Holleman in the Grocery Store, on Hargett Street, invites the attention of his friends and the public to his stock. I shall buy and sell all kinds of country produce, and shall omit no pains to accommodate and give good bargains.

Persons indebted to Upchurch & Holleman, will please call and settle with me, as I am fully authorized to close up the business. W. C. UPCHURCH.

January 4, 1854. 1005—4twpd.

Register copy four times weekly.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.

Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

Papers in which the Company advertise please copy.

30,000 Dollars; Wanted.

THE CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER Navigation Company are desirous of borrowing THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS for the purpose of completing their improvement.

According to the provisions of the amended charter, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, the Company will issue coupon bonds in sums of not more than One thousand dollars, or less than Five hundred dollars—payable in the City of New York five years after date, and bearing interest payable semi-annually at the same place. Ample and undoubted security will be given.

Those wishing to loan any portion of said sum will please address the Treasurer at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by the 20th January, 1854.

HENRY A. LONDON,
Treas. C. F. & D. R. Nav. Co.

The Raleigh Star and Wilmington Commercial will please copy.

VERY DESIRABLE FARM IN LENOIR COUNTY AND 40 LIKELY NEGROES FOR SALE. The subscriber intending to remove from the State, offers for sale "Waverly," the Plantation on which he resides, lying on Neuse River, one mile Northwest of the village of Kinston, and containing 922 Acres—upwards of 800 of which are cleared; about 200 acres of the Woodland is of very superior quality, covered by a fine growth of Oak, Hickory, and Dogwood, the remainder is of very fine quality, and well timbered. There are about 75 acres of River low grounds, 50 of which might be taken into cultivation with little trouble. This piece of land has been pronounced by competent judges, to be equal to the low grounds of the Roanoke. There is an inexhaustible supply of excellent marl lying around the cleared land for one mile and a half in length, generally within 20 yards of the fields. An abundance of rich mud may be obtained in the branches and low grounds of the River. Never failing Springs of Water abound in each field. The improvements consist of a handsome Dwelling of modern structure, containing Seven Rooms, an attic, very spacious Hall and Cellars, and all necessary Outhouses. There are several hundred choice Fruit Trees in the Orchard, consisting of Apple, Peach, Plum, and Cherries ripening from July to November. About Forty Likely Negroes will be sold with the Farm if desired.

Terms will be made *very accommodating*.

HENRY F. BOND.

December 15th, 1853 13—3t

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—IN EQUITY.—Ex Parte Petition, Margaret Jones and others. Pursuant to an order made at Fall Term of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake, A. D., 1853, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell on the premises, on the fourth Saturday in January next, being the 28th day, the lands in the pleadings mentioned in the Ex Parte Petition of Margaret Jones, widow, and others, formerly the property of the late William Jones, deceased, all situate lying and being near Wake Forest College, in the County of Wake, aforesaid.

To-wit: one Lot of ground embracing four acres bounded on the north side by the street passing the south side of the College, on the west by Jno. B. White's land, on the south by Wm. Jones' land, on which he resided, and on the east by the Hotel lot. The other lot, or parcel of land known as the lot on which Mrs. Ryan lived for several years, bounded on the north by the lots of the College, on the east by front street, on the south by Red Hill Branch, and on the west by back street.

The other tract of land, embracing 40 acres more or less, situate on Red Hill Branch, near and adjoining lots Nos. 62 and 69, and touching on the Forestville and Oxford road.

TERMS OF SALE. Bonds with two good sureties, payable six months after date of sale. Five per cent. of purchase money to be paid in cash at time of sale.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

Raleigh, Dec. 28, 1853. 13—w&sw.td.

MASONIC CLASSICAL INSTITUTE AT ROXBOROUGH, N. C.—The exercises of the Spring Session of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, 19th January next.

Tuition per Session of five months:

Classics and higher branches of Mathematics,	$15,00
English Grammar, Geography, &c.,	10,00
Primary branches,	7,50

No deduction for absence except in case of protracted sickness.

Board can be had in private families from $6 to $7 per month.

Roxborough is situated in a high and elevated section of country, proverbial for health, which makes it a desirable place for educational purposes. This, with the cheapness of living, recommends this Institution to parents and guardians who have sons and wards to educate. None, however, need make application except those of good moral character. JAS. H. WOODY, Principal.

TRUSTEES.

E. G. READE, ALEXANDER WALKER,
C. S. WINSTEAD, GEORGE DANIEL,
C. H. JORDAN, WM. O. BOWLER,
JNO. A. BARNETT, JNO. BAIRD.

December 24, 1853. 1004—w4w.

POULTRY. TO THE POULTRY DEALERS, AND Planters and fanciers at the South. The Subscriber is now prepared to fill orders to any extent for any known variety of choice imported and domestic Fowls, Geese, Ducks, Turkeys, Swans and Pea and Guinea Fowls, and will sell stock by the pair, trio or lot, at very reasonable prices. Those who buy to sell again supplied on favorable terms. I will warrant all birds sold by me to be equal in all respects to any in the country. Stock can be safely sent to any part of the United States.

No charge made for cages. J. W. PLATT,
Rhinebeck, N. Y.

January 3, 1854. 14—

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily .... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday .... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) .... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) .... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday .... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:

Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1¼ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. September 6th, 1853. 84—

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, *High Street and Pierce's Wharf,*
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, Warrenton.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.

SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE
May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

GOLDSBORO' DRUG STORE.—VAUGHAN & MOORE, Druggists and Apothecaries, Goldsboro', N. C., wish to impress upon the minds of the citizens not only of Wayne county, but the whole of this portion of the State, that they have on hand, and are daily receiving one of the largest and most select stocks of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, &c., that has ever been offered for sale in North Carolina. They call attention to the following catalogue, which, though imperfect in itself, will convey a faint idea of their assortment, viz:

Drugs and Chemicals.

30 lbs. Acetic Acid,
5 " Benzoic "
10 " Citric "
25 oz. Hydrocyanic do.
5 Carboy's Sulphuric do.
3 " Nitric do.
3 " Muriatic do.
20 lbs. Sulphuric Aether,
5 Carboy's Spts Nitre,
4 Boxes Tartaric Acid,
5 Carboy's Aqr. Ammonia,
2 do Spts do
50 lbs. Carbonate do
25 " Liq Ammonia,
5 " Tartar Emetic,
5 " Pulv. Ammonialis,
6 " Golder Sulphurat do
25 " Blue Mass,
10 " Sub Nit Bismuth,
25 " Calomel (Opt.)
25 " Gum Camphor,
200 " Chloride Lime,
20 " Choloform,
50 " Peruvian Bark,
6 oz. Elaterium (Clut.)
20 Rolls Emp. Adhesive,
All kinds of Extracts and Confections,
50 lbs. Hoffman's Anodyne,
10 " Fowler's Solution,
25 " Goulard's Ext. Lead,
10 " Iodine,
10 " Iodine Potassae,
10 " Cirate Iron,
20 oz. do do and Qui.
20 " Lactate do
50 " Balsam Copaiba,
100 " Quinine,
10 doz. Seidletz Powders,
100 gals Castor Oil,
100 " Flor Sulphur,
10 bbls. Glue,
5 " Printer's Glue,
20 lbs. Opium, [Turky]
Shakers Herbs,
50 " Gum Arabic
25 " do Assafoetida,
1 Bale Senna Alix.

Patent Medicine.

50 doz. Mexican Mustang Linament,
24 " Hoofland's German Bit.
A large supply of Drs. Jayne's and Rose's Medicines kept constantly on hand,
1 gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
24 doz. Brown's Essence of Jam Ginger,
12 doz. Horseman's Hope,
12 " Carter's Spanish Mix.
6 " Gray's Ointment,
10 " Green Mountain do.
A large supply of Greafenberge Medicines.
R. R. R. Remedies and in fact almost every kind of Patent Medicine that can be called for.

Paints, Oils, &c.

125 kegs Pure White Lead
90 " Extra do.
40 " No 1 do
25 " Zinc Paint,
1 bbl. Drop Black,
1000 Yellow Ochre,
2 casks Spanish Brown,
2 " Venetian Red,
5 kegs Red Lead,
5 " Litharge,
100 lbs. Putty,
50 lbs. Chrome Green Dry and in Oil,
50 " Chrom Yellow do.
25 " Prussian Blue,
4 bbls. Linseed Oil,
1 " Copal Varnish,
10 cans Coach do.
1 bbl. Japan do.
1 " Black do.
&c., &c., &c., &c.

Glass-Ware, &c.

50 gross Vials, assorted,
5 crates, 3 hhds. of Druggists shop Furniture.
125 boxes French and American Window Glass,

Perfumery, &c.

We have a very large assortment of Perfumery and Toilet articles, which we will sell very low.

We would say to all Physicians who wish to replenish their stock, that they may confidently rely upon getting the best of articles, as the whole of our assortment was purchased under the immediate supervision of the senior partner of the firm, (who as a Druggist, is second to none in the State,) with especial reference to their purity, medicinal action, and adaptation to the purposes required, and also with the utmost regard to their meeting the approval of customers and consumers. Having said this much, we make our bow to the public, whom we hope to be able to call a generous one.

AMARIAH B. VAUGHAN,
JOHN SWANN MOORE.

Goldsboro', Oct. 18, 1853. 100—3m.

HAIR DYE.—Do you admire the Raven's wing,
To suit your wish I'm just the thing,
But not to write a length puff,
To give black hair I'm just the stuff.
Apply it when you go to bed,
Next morn you'll scarcely know your head,
And when with joy you rise next morn,
You'll give your thanks to Moore & Vaughan.

We have on hand a large lot of Hair Dye, which we warrant to turn gray or red hair to a glossy black. All of you who have gray hair or red whiskers will please call and have them dyed at VAUGHAN & MOORE'S.

Goldsboro' Oct. 16. 100—

J[UST RE]CEIVED.—100 ounces Sulphate Quinine,
10 ounces Ferriet Quinine Citras,
6 " Sulphate Morphine,
4 " Acetate "
4 " Valorianate "
2 " Veratria,
20 " Iron by Hydrogen,
50 pounds Blue Mass,
35 " Calomel, (Opt.,)
10 " Syrup Iodide Iron, (P. & W.'s

All of which will be sold low, by
VAUGHAN & MOORE,
Apothecaries and Druggists.

Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, AND WINDOW GLASS. We keep constantly on hand a very large stock of all kinds of Paints, Oils, Window Glass, &c., which we will sell as low as can be bought in the State.

VAUGHAN & MOORE.

Goldsboro', Oct. 19. 100—

---

125 OZS. QUININE.—We have made arrangements with Messrs. Powers & Weightman and Rosengarten & Dennis to receive their Quinine regularly, and are able to sell it lower than it can be bought in the State elsewhere.

VAUGHAN & MOORE,
Druggists and Apothecaries.

Goldsboro', Oct. 19. 101—

WE HAVE RECEIVED 5 kegs Sup. Carb. Soda, 2 Bales Lamp Black, 1 Bale Hops—crop 1852, 500 lbs. Putty. All of which are warranted of the best quality. For sale in quantities to suit, by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

BURNING FLUID AND CAMPHENE.—A supply of the best Burning Fluid and Camphene for sale low for Cash, by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.—We are in receipt of one of the largest and most extensive assortments of Perfumery and Fancy Articles ever brought to North Carolina. All of which will be sold very low by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

GRAY'S OINTMENT.—A supply of Gray's genuine Ointment for sale very low by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

Goldsboro', Oct. 19. 101—

A LARGE supply of Castor Oil, Cream of Tartar, Cooking Soda, Pink Root, Sulphur, Salt Petre, Nut Megs, Mace, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Annatto Camphire, Cinnamon, &c. For sale very low by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

GUM AND CORDIAL DROPS.—Fig, Marsh, Mallow, Jujube and Liverwort pastes of various flavors just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 4th. 101—

FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.—THE GREAT RIVALRY, OR WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET AT WHOLESALE?—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from ☞ $80,000 to $100,000 worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots, "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.

W. H. ADDINGTON.

Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, NORFOLK, VA., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.

Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.

Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.

Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.

A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.

The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.

The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.

September 9th, 1853. 84—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

If you want a Cheap Bargain Call at the New FANCY STORE.

[BETWEEN MESSRS. POMEROY AND PORTER'S Sign of Big Boot.]

THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKE GREAT PLEASURE TO inform the public that they have just received a large lot of Goods in their line, which they offer at the lowest prices, such as they hope will ensure them a share of the public patronage.

FANCY GOODS.—Fine French and German Reticules, Ladies Work-boxes, Velvet, Pearl, Silver and embossed Portemonnies, India-rubber round, Tucking and Dressing Combs, French China Coffees, Glass and China Vases, Children Tea Setts, Kid, Wax, China and India-rubber Dolls, Crying Babies, ass't Baskets, Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Nail, and Comb Brushes, China Tea Setts, Toilet Setts, ass't Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, Snuff-boxes, Mirrors, Wostenholms, Pocket Cutlery, Musical Instruments, Umbrellas, Canes, Whips, &c.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.—Guns, ass't from $5 to $40. Brass and Steel Pistols, Allen's Self-cocking Pistols, Maynard's new patent and Colt's Revolvers, Powder-flasks, Shot-bags, Game-bags, Leather Gun Covers, &c.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—Upmann Londres, Ambroisa, Fortuna, La Union, La Parra, all Havanna's, El Aguila, Ariana—Eo Principie Cigars. Smith's superior and Jenny Lind Chewing Tobacco. Gail's celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and Meerschaum bowls, long and short Pipes, &c.

CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERIES.—A well selected Stock. Toys, &c., a general assortment.

F. MAHLER & CO.

Raleigh, Oct. 3, 1853. 92—

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.

Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

S. H. YOUNG HAS IN STORE NEARLY HIS entire stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

At No. 21., may be found, among other goods, the following:

Plain and figured black Silks.
Ladies dress Goods of almost every description,
A good assortment of Embroidered Sleeves,
Collars, hand'k'f's, &c.,
Bonnet and Neck Ribbons,
Goods for Men and Boys wear,
Prints of almost every variety,
Glass and Earthern ware,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Sugar, Coffee, and Tea,
Leverings' Syrup—something nice,

With numerous other goods too tedious to mention. Call at No. 21, as we shall take pleasure in showing our Stock at all times and will sell cheap.

September 23, 1853. 89—t1stJ.

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of DOMESTIC FABRICS, purchased before the recent advance in prices.

Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market.*

N. B. ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

Pianos! Pianos!!

3 BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANOS, 6 3-4 and 7 octaves, with highly ornamented cases from the Southern Factory of EGGERT & Co., which were intended for Exhibition at the N. C. State Fair, but arrived too late, are offered for sale.

They combine with a tone that rivals the best Chickering's a splendid article of furniture, that will decorate the finest parlor.

They are exhibited at F. Mahler's & Co., where the subscriber may be found at any time of the day.

CHAS. KLIFFMILLER, Agent.

Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1853. 99—2t

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT F. Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.

Oct. 11th, 1850. [illegible]

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh.*—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, — of Raleigh,
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,
James Sloan, Greensboro',
John Cox, Edenton,
Joshua Bonner, Salem,
J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
John B. Barrett, Milton,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.
J. G. B. Roulhac, *President,*
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President,*
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer,*
John C. Partridge, *Secretary,*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney,*
J. Hersman, *General Agent,*
S. W. Whiting, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, — *Executive Committee.*

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:
James Sloan,
Dr. J. A. Mebane,
C. P. Mendenhall,
Wm. S. Rankin,
Rev. C. F. Deems,
James M. Garrett,
Jed. H. Lindsay,
W. J. McConnell, Greensborough.
E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough.
W. P. Moore, Newbern.
H. H. Burwell, Henderson.
J. L. Bridgers, Tarborough.
Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown.
William A. Wright, Wilmington.
Dr. C. Watkins, Carolina F. College.
John I. Shaver, Salisbury.
John H. Cook, Fayetteville.
J. J. Biggs, Raleigh.
Robert E. Troy, Lumberton.
Dr. Rob't H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

GEO. T. COOKE, Raleigh, *General Agent.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary.*

December 12th, 1853. 8—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.
Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quentin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to

JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary,* or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

☞ THE STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.

Raleigh, *July 30, 1853.*

HENRY PORTER WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he has just returned from the Northern Markets and is now receiving his **FALL STOCK,** which embraces nearly every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store.

The following comprises a list of Goods constantly kept on hand:

LADIES' Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and Light Colored Whole Gaiters,
" Ditto, Half "
" White Kid "
" Black Prunella Buskins,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Morocco Bootees,
" Bronze ditto, ditto.
" Black and Fancy Colored Jenny Linds,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Kid and Morocco Buskins,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Bronze Plain Morocco Slippers,
" Ditto, Imperial, a Fancy article,
" Embroidered Cloth Slippers,
" White Kid "

A good assortment of Misses' Gaiters, Bootees, Slippers, and a variety of Children's and Infants' Shoes.

GENT.'S Fine Calf Stitched and Pegged Boots,
" Calf and Kip Sewed and Pegged do.,
" P. L. Cloth and Morocco top Congress Gaiters,
" Fine Calf Stitched Bootees,
" Palo Alto Shoes,
" Goat Bootees,
" Goat and Cloth Slipppers,
BOYS' Calf and Kip Boots,
" " Shoes,
YOUTHS' " Boots,
" " Shoes.

Also, a good assortment of Plain and Fancy Trunks, Valises, Bonnet-Boxes, Carpet-Bags, Satchels, Kits, Finding Lasts, &c., always kept on hand.

TO THE TRADE.—TO HIS OLD CUSTOMERS he returns his sincere thanks, and hopes by the inducements here offered, to retain their patronage, and also secure the patronage of all who desire GOOD work and GOOD materials. "Small profits and quick sales," is my motto.

HENRY PORTER,
Sign of the "BIG BOOT,"
Fayetteville Street.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT!—THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the community at large, that his MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is still in full blast—supplied with the very best Workmen, and a plentiful stock of No. 1 Lemoine Calf-Skins, as well as every thing else requisite to make the finest Boots, Shoes, &c., that can be made, and will warrant his work not to be surpassed any where.

☞ Repairing strictly attended to.

Call at the Sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT,
Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 183. 89—

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.

All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.

Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.

Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 97—

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 25, 1852. 81—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—This Company, [illegible] is upon the mutual principle, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an Assurance *payable at death*—a *fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

DIRECTORS.
Ralph Gorrell,
Lyndon Swaim,
John A. Gilmer,
D. F. Caldwell,
Richard Greene,
David McLean,
Richard Sterling,
John M. Logan,
D. P. Weir,
E. W. Ogburn,
Robert M. Sloan,
Robert P. Dick,
Henry B. Elliott.

OFFICERS.
President—Ralph Gorrell,
Vice-President—Lyndon Swaim,
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir,
Attorney—John A. Gilmer,
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.,
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L. Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing

D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

February 17, 1853. 27—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

OUR WHOLESALE ROOMS. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)

Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,	$400
10 " " " "	485
12 " " " "	525
14 " " " "	585
15 " " " "	615
16 " " " "	650
20 " " " "	695
25 " " " "	750
30 " " " "	850
35 " " " "	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,

Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars.
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, 1853. 93—

Fall Trade, 1853.

P. F. PESCUD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, CIGARS, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.

Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.

☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.*

P. F. PESCUD.

September 12, 1853. 86—

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT'S.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*

Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a fancy store, West side of the capitol.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

GOODS FOR EVERY BODY.—GUNNY AND Hemp Bagging,
Brown, Clarified, Crushed and Loaf Sugar,
Rio, Laguira and Old Java Coffee,
Green and Black Tea, very good,
30 Kegs Nails and Brads.

J. BROWN.

Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

CANARY BIRDS AND CAGES, BEAUTIFUL and substantial, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

Raleigh, July 21, 1853. 71—

IRISH POTATOES.—10 BARRELS SUPERIOR quality, for table use, just received and for sale by

JAS. McKIMMON.

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President,	$25,000
William L. Marcy, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
James C. Dobbin, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy,	8,000
R. A. McClelland, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
James Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen.,	8,000
Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General,	8,000

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:

(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked *F. S.* are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

	Term expires.		Term expires.
ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Benj. Fitzpatrick,*	1855	Stephen Adams,	1857
Jere. Clemens,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
ARKANSAS.		MICHIGAN.	
Solon Borland,	1855	Lewis Cass,	1855
William K. Sebastian,	1859	Chas. E. Stuart,	1857
CONNECTICUT.		MISSOURI.	
Truman Smith,	1855	David R. Atchison,	1855
Isaac Toucey,	1857	*Henry S. Geyer,*	1857
CALIFORNIA.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
William M. Gwin,	1855	Moses Norris, jr.,	1855
John B. Weller,	1857	Chas. G. Atherton,	1859
DELAWARE.		NEW-YORK.	
James A. Bayard,	1857	*Wm. H. Seward, (F. S.)*	1855
John M. Clayton,	1859	*Hamilton Fish,*	1857
FLORIDA.		NEW-JERSEY.	
Jackson Morton,	1855	John D. Thompson,	1857
Stephen A. Mallory,	1857	William Wright,	1859
GEORGIA.		NORTH-CAROLINA.	
William C. Dawson,	1855	*George E. Badger,*	1855
Robert S. Toombs,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
John Pettit,	1855	Solo'n P. Chase, (*F. S.*)	1855
Jesse D. Bright,	1857	*Benjamin F. Wade,*	1857
ILLINOIS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Shields,	1855	*James Cooper,*	1855
Stephen A. Douglas,	1859	Richard Brodhead, jr.,	1857
IOWA.		RHODE-ISLAND.	
Augustus C. Dodge,	1855	Charles T. James,	1857
George W. Jones,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH-CAROLINA.	
Archibald Dixon,	1855	A. P. Butler,	1855
J. B. Thompson,	1859	(A Democrat,)	1859
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
John Slidell,	1855	*James C. Jones,*	1859
J. P. Benjamin,	1859	(*A Whig,*)	1855
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Hannibal Hamlin,	1857	Thomas J. Rusk,	1857
(Vacancy,)	1859	Sam. Houston,	1859
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner, F. S.,	1857	*S. S. Phelps,*	1855
Edward Everett,	1859	*Solomon Foote, (F. S.),*	1857
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA.	
James A. Pearce,	1855	James M. Mason,	1857
Thomas G. Pratt,	1857	Robert M. T. Hunter,	1859
WISCONSIN.			
Isaac T. Walker,	1855	Henry Dodge,	1857

(* By appointment of Governor.)

American Almanac.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

With their Salaries and Terms of Office; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms. Those in Italic are Whigs.

States.	Governors.	Salaries.	Gov.'s Term.	Senators.	Term years.	Representatives.	Term years.
Maine,	John Hubbard,	$1,[illegible]	1	31	1	151	1
N. Hampshire,	Noah Martin,	1,000	1	12	1	286	1
Vermont,	J. S. Robinson,	750	1	30	1	230	1
Massachusetts,	G. S. Boutwell,	2,500	1	40	1	356	1
Rhode Island,	Philip Allen,	400	1	31	1	72	1
Connecticut,	T. H. Seymour,	1,100	1	21	1	215	1
New York,	Horatio Seymour,	4,000	2	32	2	128	1
New Jersey,	George F. Fort,	1,800*	3	20	3	60	1
Pennsylvania,	William Bigler,	3,000	3	33	3	100	1
Delaware,	Wm. H. Ross,	1,333⅓	4	9	4	21	1
Maryland,	Enoch L. Lowe,	3,600*	4	22	4	74	2
Virginia,	Joseph Johnson,	5,000	3	50	4	152	2
N. Carolina,	David S. Reid,	2,000†	2	50	2	120	2
S. Carolina,	John H. Means,	3,500	2	45	4	124	2
Georgia,	Howell Cobb,	3,000	2	47	1	130	2
Florida,	J. C. Broome,	1,500	4	19	4	40	1
Alabama,	H. W. Collier,	2,500	2	33	4	100	2
Mississippi,	Henry S. Foote,	3,000	2	32	4	92	2
Louisiana,	Joseph Walker,	6,000	4	32	4	97	2
Texas,	P. H. Bell,	2,000	2	21	4	66	2
Arkansas,	E. N. Conway,	1,800	4	25	4	75	2
Tennessee,	Andrew Johnson,	2,000	2	25	2	75	2
Kentucky,	L. W. Powell,	2,500	4	38	4	100	2
Ohio,	Reuben Wood,	1,800	2	35	2	100	2
Michigan,	R. McClelland,	1,500	2	32	2	66	2
Indiana,	Jos. A. Wright,	1,300	3	50	4	100	1
Illinois,	A. C. French,	1,500	4	25	4	75	2
Missouri,	Austin A. King,	2,000†	4	18	4	49	2
Iowa,	S. Hempstead,	1,000	4	30	4	59	2
Wisconsin,	*L. J. Farwell,*	1,250	2	18	2	54	2
California,	John Bigler,	10,000	2	16	2	36	1
Oregon Ter.,	Joseph Lane,	3,000‡	4	9	2	18	1
Minesota Ter.,	*A. Ramsey,*	2,500§	4	9	2	18	1
N. Mexico "	J. S. Calhoun,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1
Utah Ter.,	Brigham Young,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1

In all the States, except South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people; and if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the States in which such a majority is required, the Legislature elects to the office of Governor one of the candidates voted for by the people.

* And fees. † With the use of a furnished house.
‡ Including $1,500 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
§ Including $1,000 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands belonging to the General Government are situated,—1st. Within the limits of the United States, as defined by the treaty of 1783, and are embraced by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minesota east of the Mississippi River, all of which have been formed out of the Northwestern Territory, as conveyed with certain reservations to the United States by New York in 1781, by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by Connecticut in 1786; also the lands within the boundaries of the States of Mississippi and Alabama north of 31 deg. north latitude, as conveyed to the United States by Georgia in 1802. 2d. Within the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, as acquired from France by the treaty of 1803, including the portion of the States of Alabama and Mississippi south of 31 deg.; the whole of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and that portion of Minesota west of the Mississippi River; the Indian Territory; the district called Nebraska; the Territory of Oregon, and the region lying between Oregon and Minesota, north of 42 deg. and south of 49 deg. north latitude. 3d. Within the State of Florida, as obtained from Spain by the treaty of 1819. 4th. In New Mexico and California, as acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848.

Within the limits recognized by these treaties and cessions, the public lands covered an estimated area of 1,584,000,000 acres. Exclusive of the lands in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, the Indian and Nebraska Territories, the entire area of the public domain is stated, after a careful examination, to have been 424,103,750 acres. About one-fourth of this, up to November 30th, 1850, had been sold, and $135,339,092 received therefor. The aggregate outlay on every kind upon these lands to the same date, including cost of purchase, of surveying, and of selling, was $74,957,879, leaving as net profit to the government $60,381,213, or an annual average of nearly a million of dollars for the last 50 years. If there should be added to this, at the rate of $1.25 per acre, the value of the land granted for bounties, schools, internal improvements, &c., it would amount to nearly double the above sum. The average cost per acre to the government of acquiring title, &c., to the lands is 14.41 cents; of survey, 2.07 cents; of selling and managing, 5.32 cents; in all 21.80 cents; while it receives $1.25 per acre, or a net profit on each acre sold of $1.032.

The whole number of warrants for Mexican bounty land claims issued to November 1, 1851, is 80,781, of which 66,618 have been located, and 66,200 have been patented. The whole number of warrants issued under the general bounty-land law of September 28, 1850, up to November 1, 1851, is 54,201. Of these, 3,708 have been located and returned, and 1,950 patented.

The following table shows the sales of public lands and the proceeds thereof from the year 1833 to 1850, inclusive. Full details of the present condition of the public lands, and of the various grants and donations thereof for purposes of education and of internal improvement, are given in the American Almanac for 1850, pp. 180 et seq.

Quantity of Public Land sold, and the Amount paid for it, in each Year, from 1833 to 1850, inclusive.

Year 1833	3,856,227,56	acres	4,972,284,84	dollars.
" 1834	4,658,218,71	"	6,099,981.04	"
" 1835	12,564,478,85	"	15,999,804,11	"
" 1836	20,074,870,92	"	25,167,833,06	"
" 1837	5,601,103,12	"	7,007,523,04	"
" 1828	3,414,907,42	"	4,305,564,64	"
" 1839	4,976,382,87	"	6,464,556,79	"
" 1840	2,236,889,74	"	2,789,637,53	"
" 1841	1,164,796,11	"	1,463,364,06	"
" 1842	1,129,217,58	"	1,417,972,06	"
" 1843	1,605,264,06	"	2,016,044,30	"
" 1844	1,754,763,13	"	2,207,678,04	"
" 1845	1,843,527,05	"	2,470,303,17	"
" 1846	2,263,730,81	"	2,904,637,27	"
" 1847	2,521,305,59	"	3,296,404,08	"
" 1848	1,887,553,04	"	2,621,615,26	"
" 1849	1,329,902,77	"	1,756,890,42	"
" 1850	1,846,847,49	"	2,370,947,45	"
Total,	74,729,936,82		95,433,040,16	

Government of North-Carolina.

	Salary.
DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham, Governor, ... per annum, and the use of a furnished house.—Term expires Jan. 1, 1855.	$2,000
Samuel F. Adams, Jr., of Rockingham, Secretary to the Governor, ... (exclusive of fees,)	800
William Hill, of Wake county, Secretary of State, ... (exclusive of fees,)	800
Daniel W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer, ...	1,500
William J. Clarke, of Wake, Comptroller, ...	1,000
Stephen Birdsall, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer	600

The Council of State is composed of the following gentlemen:—Perrin Busbee, of Wake county; William K. Lane, of Wayne county; Whitmell Stallings, of Gates county; Archibald Henderson, of Rowan county; Wilson S. Hill, of [illegible]

[illegible] Mills, of Rutherford county, and [illegible] county.

The Board of [illegible] of North-Carolina is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President ex officio, [illegible], and Alfred Jones and William W. [illegible] county.

The Internal-Improvement Board is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President ex officio, Calvin Graves, of Caswell, and Thomas Bragg, of Northampton county.

Governor's Aids, with the rank of Colonel:—J. A. M[illegible], [illegible] Guilford; Thomas Ruffin, jr., of Rockingham, and Robert Strange, jr., of New-Hanover.

The General Assembly commences its sessions, in Raleigh, on the Third Monday of November, in every alternate year. The next election for members of the Senate, House of Commons, and Governor, will be held on the First Thursday in August, 1854.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

The following are the Counties composing the Fifty Senatorial Districts of North-Carolina:—

Districts.
1st.—Pasquotank and Perquimons,
2d.—Camden & Currituck,
3d.—Gates and Chowan,
4th.—Tyrrell and Hyde,
5th.—Northampton,
6th.—Hertford,
7th.—Bertie,
8th.—Martin & Washington
9th.—Halifax,
10th.—Edgecombe,
11th.—Pitt,
12th.—Beaufort,
13th.—Craven,
14th.—Carteret and Jones,
15th.—Greene and Lenoir,
16th.—New-Hanover,
17th.—Duplin,
18th.—Onslow,
19th.—Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus,
20th.—Cumberland,
21st.—Sampson,
22nd.—Wayne,
23rd.—Johnston,
24th.—Wake,
25th.—Nash,
26th.—Franklin,
27th.—Warren,
28th.—Granville,
29th.—Person,
30th.—Orange,
31st.—Alamance and Randolph,
32nd.—Chatham,
33rd.—Moore and Montgomery,
34th.—Richmond and Robeson,
35th.—Anson and Union,
36th.—Guilford,
37th.—Caswell,
38th.—Rockingham,
39th.—Mecklenburg,
40th.—Stanly and Cabarrus,
41st.—Rowan and Davie,
42nd.—Davidson,
43rd.—Stokes and Forsyth,
44th.—Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin,
45th.—Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander,
46th.—Burke, McDowell and Caldwell,
47th.—Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba,
48th.—Rutherford & Cleaveland,
49th.—Buncombe, Henderson, Yancey and Madison,
50th.—Haywood, Macon, Cherokee and Jackson.

APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following is the manner in which the Members of the House of Commons (120,) are apportioned among the respective Counties:—

The Counties of Cumberland, Granville, Guilford, Chatham and Wake, — 3 each.

The Counties of Davidson, Edgecombe, Halifax, Iredell, New-Hanover, Orange, Randolph, Alamance, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Caswell, Cleaveland, Craven, Duplin, Forsythe, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Pitt, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Warren, Wayne and Wilkes, — 2 each.

The Counties of Buncombe, Madison, Surry, Yadkin, Ashe, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cherokee, Davie, Gaston, Gates, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Lincoln, Martin, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Person, Richmond, Stanly, Stokes, Union, Yancy, Alexander, Brunswick, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Columbus, Currituck, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, McDowell, Montgomery, Perquimons, Tyrrell, Washington, Watauga, Macon, Haywood, Jackson, Chowan and Franklin, — 1 each.

LEGAL RATES OF INTEREST IN THE DIFFERENT STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Maine, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the claim.
New Hampshire, 6 per cent.; forfeit of thrice the amount unlawfully taken.
Vermont, 6 per cent.; recovery in action and costs.
Massachusetts, 6 per cent.; forfeit of thrice the usury.
Rhode Island, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the usury and interest on the debt.
Connecticut, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the whole debt.
New York, 7 per cent.; usurious contracts void.
New Jersey, 7 per cent.; forfeit of the whole debt.
Pennsylvania, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the whole debt.
Delaware, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the whole debt.
Maryland, 6 per cent.; on tobacco contracts 8; usurious contracts void.
Virginia, 6 per cent.; forfeit double the usury.
North Carolina, 6 per cent.; contracts for usury void—forfeit double the usury.
South Carolina, 7 per cent.; forfeit of interest and premium taken, with costs.
Georgia, 8 per cent.; forfeit thrice the usury.
Alabama, 8 per cent.; forfeit of interest and usury.
Mississippi, 8 per cent.; by contract 10—usury recoverable in action for debt.
Louisiana, 5 per cent.; Bank interest 6—contract 8—beyond contract, interest void.
Tennessee, 6 per cent.; usurious contracts void.
Kentucky, 6 per cent.; usury recoverable with costs.
Ohio, 6 per cent.; usurious contracts void.
Indiana, 6 per cent.; a fine of double the excess.
Illinois, 6 per cent.; by contract 12—beyond forfeits thrice the interest.
Missouri, 6 per cent.; by contract 10—if beyond, forfeit of interest and usury.
Michigan, 7 per cent.; forfeit of usury one-fourth of debt.
Arkansas, 6 per cent.; by agreement 10—usury recoverable, but contract void.
District Columbia, 6 per cent.; usurious contracts void.
Florida, 8 per cent.; forfeit interest and excess.
Wisconsin, 7 per cent.; by contract 12—forfeit thrice the excess.
Iowa, by agreement, and enforced by law.

On debts or judgments in favor of the United States, interest is computed at 6 per cent. per annum.

WILLIAM H. BAILEY,
Attorney at Law,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

Will practice in the Superior and County Courts of Orange, Alamance and Wake Counties.

*** Office on King Street.

September 9th, 1853. 84—3m.

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake.

February 23, 1853. 29—tf.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

A. & H. HARRIS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, VA.,

Will make liberal advances on consignments, if desired.

April, 19, 1853. 44—1y.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the Counties of Wake, Johnston, and Chatham. He is to be found at the office lately occupied by Hon. William H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.

January 1, 1853. 14—6mw&w.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 34—

CLAUDIUS B. SANDERS,
Attorney at Law,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

Will attend the Courts of Johnston, Wayne and Nash Counties.

January 10th, 1853. 19—w&swly.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Office corner of Green and Bow Streets.

January 31st, 1853. 22—wly.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

SALMON AND LOBSTER.—5 CASES PUT UP in Jars, hermetically sealed.
1 case Sardines in Jars, hermetically sealed.
All warranted fresh and pure, for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED MORE NEW GOODS which were made to order at our Manufacturing Establishment in New York. The richest invoice yet opened. Call and examine. E. L. HARDING.

A YOUNG MAN, EDUCATED BY W. J. BINGHAM, Esq., with a view to teaching, desires a limited School. Address L. B. W., Mason Hall, Orange Co., N. C.

REFERENCE: W. J. Bingham, Bethmont, N. C.

Nov. 25, 1853. 4—3t

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—3000 PAPERS OF SUPErior Virginia Smoking Tobacco, recommended by the "first families." For sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 4th. 101—

LYON'S KATHAIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by
P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 4th. 101—

[illegible]—200,000 DRESSED BUILDING SHINGLES, [illegible]

NIEMEYER & WHITE.

Portsmouth, Va., Nov. 15, 1853. 1—